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12 February 1986

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CONTADORA TELLS U.S. 'TO STOP' CONTRA AID

PA111456 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Bogota -- Latin America has told the United States to stop its aid to the contras as part of the negotiated political solution for Central America on which the parties agree. This is the result of the dialogue held by the four Contadora Group foreign ministers and four Support Group foreign ministers with Secretary of State George Shultz. However, Mr Shultz' position was not clear, Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo (?said) in a press conference in Washington today. The ministers will soon be traveling to Havana to talk with Cuban President Fidel Castro.

MINISTERS SIGN HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTION

FL112136 Bridgetown CANA in English 1450 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, Feb 11, CANA -- The foreign ministers of Argentina, Mexico, and Panama have signed an inter-American convention aimed at eliminating torture in the Western Hemisphere.

This convention is a new and major step toward the full international regulation and observance of human rights in our region, said OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares yesterday as he welcomed the ministers who were joined by their colleagues from Brazil, Colombia, Uruguay, and Venezuela for the ceremony.

The ministers were attending a meeting of the Contadora peace initiative and its support group with U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz and took the opportunity to visit the OAS for the signing ceremony.

Baena Soares told them that this convention will achieve its highest success as soon as full observance of human rights in our countries makes it unnecessary.

At this time in which Latin America and the Caribbean are going through tremendous difficulty in their economies and development processes, more than ever before we need to protect and strengthen the rebirth of democracy in our region.

Baena Soares told the ministers that the ceremony will not only contribute to reaffirm the institutional presence of the OAS in inter-American relations, but it will also facilitate the dialogue which is essential to achieve the common purposes described in our charter.

Dante Caputo, the minister of foreign affairs of Argentina, said the new inter-American convention has profound significance.

He explained that this signing ceremony had such a profound meaning for Argentina because in doing so it wishes to reaffirm beyond any doubt the rejection of the Argentine people and government to this abhorrent and shameful practice which cannot be justified under any circumstance whatsoever.

Caputo said that his country wished that from now on our America will be freed from such a disgrace and that at no time in the future we will have to suffer the painful process of knowing that there are governments that directly or indirectly make use of torture.

The convention to prevent and punish torture has been signed now by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. It will enter into force on the 30th day following the date of deposit of the second instrument of ratification.

It declares torture an offense against human dignity and sets in motion a process under which countries commit themselves to ban it together with other inhuman punishments.

OAS EMPHASIZES TOURISM'S EXPANDING ROLE

FL112106 Bridgetown CANA in English 1435 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Washington, Feb 11, CANA -- Tourism development will be one of the high priority areas for technical cooperation by the Organization of American States (OAS) during this and following years, it was announced today.

Given the magnitude of economic needs confronting the OAS member countries in this critical period, tourism's expanding role as an important source of foreign exchange, tax revenue, and employment, will be emphasized more than ever before and the organization intends to respond to those needs, said OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares.

Baena Soares announced the organization's participation next May in a meeting of the Confederation of Tourist Organizations of Latin America (COTAL).

In light of the great importance of the tourist industry as a bolster to the economies of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, the OAS accords special significance to the upcoming meeting of COTAL, he said.

The permanent mission of Brazil to the OAS announced that the 29th congress of COTAL will be held in the Brazilian cities of Recife and Olinda May 11-17 and that congress organizers expect participation of 2,500 officials, industry specialists and journalists from the Western Hemisphere and from around the world.

GERMAN LOPEZ APPOINTED DEFENSE MINISTER

PY112155 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2127 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Feb (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin has appointed German Lopez as the new defense minister replacing Roque Carranza, who died last Saturday. Deputy Carlos Becerra was appointed secretary general of the presidency, replacing German Lopez. These announcements were made today at 1815 at Government House by presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez.

Career Viewed

PY120238 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0004 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Feb (TELAM) -- German Osvaldo Lopez, the new defense minister, has a long political career, both as a member of his party and in government posts. Lopez was born in Buenos Aires on 30 November 1918, is married and has five children. Although he is a chemist, he is also a well known labor affairs expert. Before receiving his B.S. in chemistry from La Plata University in 1948, he held the posts of teaching department secretary at the Argentine Labor University (1943) and president of the Argentine University Federation (1945-46). He was also a member of the University Board and of the Democratic Coordination Board.

Since his youth, Lopez has identified himself with the most progressive sectors of the Radical Party, particularly with leaders like Arturo Illia and Raul Alfonsin, with whom he cooperated actively. During Illia's presidency, between 1963 and 1966, Lopez was labor under secretary. As such, he represented the government on the Wage Council in 1965 and 1966. He held the post of minister of social affairs in Salta Province in 1955, and was designated national director of labor and social action 1 year later. In 1958 he was appointed member of the Academic Council of the School of Chemistry and of the Superior Council of La Plata University. He was a member of the Radical Civic Union's national convention from 1957 to 1983. Lopez has been the secretary general of the Presidency since the inauguration of the current constitutional government.

MID LEADER CALBO SUPPORTS CGT PROPOSAL

PY120111 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1643 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Feb (NA) -- Rodolfo Calvo, head of the Integration and Development Movement (MID), today supported the "Alternative Economic Program proposed by the General Confederation of Labor (CGT)." At the same time he added that the MID "will attend the congress for national unity called by the CGT." Top authorities of the MID met today for 2 hours with CGT head Saul Ubaldini to study various aspects of the 26-item economic program proposed by the CGT. Also present at the meeting were CGT Vice President Rogelio Crespo, Hector Dauret, Deputy Carlos Zaffore, and the secretaries of the National Committee Jose Luis Koll and Luis Acosta.

After the meeting a document, signed by the CGT and the MID, was released. This document points out "their absolute unanimity regarding the serious mistakes of the current socioeconomic policy, which has affected wages and national production in order to service commitments to the IMF, and giving their entire support to the activities carried out by the CGT since the national general stoppage staged on 24 January." They agree, moreover, that the CGT's actions "speak not only for sectorial demands but also for all other problems affecting the various areas of national life, because the crisis harms not only workers but also businessmen, professionals, the national culture, the youth, and all Argentine families."

According to the document, "it was also agreed that union-managed benefits program belong to the union associations and that the government's proposal for national health insurance must be rejected." The document also adds that "general agreements" have been reached regarding "the 26-item program to save the country from its difficult problems," and also agreed that "it is necessary to define a policy that is entirely nationalistic." Regarding the foreign debt, "it was deemed a priority to adopt an economic activation policy and an overall program of national development to which the foreign debt should be subordinated, with congress determining how this policy will be implemented." Finally, it was established that "continued dialogue with the intermediate social organizations with the communication channels open will encourage the strengthening of democracy."

BRIEFS

AIR FORCE APPOINTMENTS -- Buenos Aires, 5 Feb (NA) -- Brigadier General Ivan Delmar Cotelo today took over as training commander of the Air Force School in Cordoba. Meanwhile, Air Force Commander for Naval Operations Juan Rodoni installed Colonel Juan Tristan Laskowski as the new commander of the Fifth Air Brigade headquartered in Villa Reynolds, San Luis and Lorenzo Juan Anastasio will take over tomorrow as the new commander of the 10th Air Brigade headquartered in Rio Gallegos. [Summary] [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2246 GMT 11 Feb 86 PY]

SOCIALIST CONFEDERATION LEADERS -- During a plenary meeting, the Argentine Socialist Confederation [CSA] has confirmed Alicia Moreau de Justo as CSA president and Oscar Palmeiro as CSA secretary general. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Feb 86 PY]

FINANCE MINISTRY REPORT DETAILS PUBLIC DEBT

PY111348 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Feb 86 p 22

[Text] The public sector's liquid debt reached the 779.1 trillion cruzeiro mark in 1985, representing a growth of 3.7 percent above inflation. The total liquid debt of the Brazilian state today amounts to 1 quadrillion cruzeiros, of which 459.3 trillion cruzeiros represent the internal debt, and 639.4 trillion cruzeiros -- or $60.9 billion -- constitute the foreign debt. Those figures were released yesterday by Finance Minister Dilson Funaro, and were included in a 21-page summary of measures for the improvement of the federal financial administration that will be implemented this year for effective control of public accounts.

Of the 459.3 trillion cruzeiros internal debt, which had a real (above inflation) increase of 12.5 percent, the central government is responsible for 264 trillion cruzeiros. This debt increased 56 percent, and it is basically a debt for the liquid sale of securities to the public. The state and municipal government now have an internal debt of 96.9 trillion cruzeiros, having increased 7.8 percent in real terms. The debt with the financial system increased 74.6 trillion, despite all the government's efforts to maintain the expenditures of state and municipal administrations under control, because their expenditures are the ones that pressure the public deficit the most.

In 1985, the liquid debt of state-owned enterprises decreased 5.5 percent in real terms. It went from 41.4 trillion cruzeiros to 130.8 trillion cruzeiros. [sentence as published] With the national financial system (excluding the official banks), the state-run companies carry a debt of 135 trillion cruzeiros, and with the suppliers and subcontractors, the total reaches 4.9 trillion cruzeiros. However, since they have a portfolio worth 9.4 trillion, the net debt of the state-owned enterprises is actually 130 trillion cruzeiros.

The social security ministry has a good financial performance. Its debt with the national financial sector is only 270 billion cruzeiros, and carries a portfolio of papers worth 6.5 trillion cruzeiros. Its internal debt is distributed among funds and programs, decentralized agencies, and debit and credits of the Bank of Brazil and the Central Bank.

The total liquid external debt of the non-financial public sector reached 79.5 billion cruzeiros in December 1985, according to preliminary data from the Central Bank. This is to say that it has increased by only $177 million. In economic terms, the government believes that the important debit is the liquid external debt of the public sector, which amounts to $60.9 billion or 636.4 trillion cruzeiros.

The registered external debt of the public sector jumped from $70.5 billion in December 1984 to $72 billion in December 1985. The federal government is responsible for a debt of $13.6 billion, while the state and municipal governments are responsible for a debt of $3.9 billion, The decentralized agencies, the state-run enterprises, and the mixed-economy organizations are responsible for the largest slice of the public foreign debt: $54.4 billion.

The external debt not registered by the public sector, basically related to commercial credit lines, declined from $3.4 billion in 1984 to $3 billion in 1985. The private sector debt registered in foreign currency in the Bank of Brazil today represents a debit of $4.5 billion.

To come up with a liquid external debt of $60.9 billion, the Finance Ministry considered as credit in the country's favor the international reserves amounting to $12.6 billion plus $5.5 billion in loans financed by the public financial sector. Examples are the BNDES [National Economic and Social Development Banks]. According to the Finance Ministry's report, the liquid external debt declined $322 million in 1985.

COMMENTARY COMMENDS REAGAN'S STATESMANSHIP

PY110017 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Feb 86 p 3

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "The State of the Union Address Reflects the Philosophy of the United States"]

[Excerpts] As he grows older -- yesterday he turned 75 -- and accepts the ever-heavier responsibilities of his second term in office, Ronald Reagan asserts, with increasing force and persuasiveness, his true statesmanlike leadership over U.S. society and the rest of the world, whether ally or adversary of the United States. His "State of the Union Address," more than an excellent piece of rhetoric, is a testimonial to the political philosophy of the United States, which is the reason for and the source of the greatness and prosperity of the United States and even more of its recovery from the crisis it went through in the 1970s. In the address he delivered the day before yesterday, President Reagan called on the original and fundamental values of his nation, anchored in the value of the individual, the family, and the community.

The limitations of this column's space keeps us from analyzing the achievements and successes of President Reagan, and also from analyzing the programs for the future contained in his "State of the Union Address." What really impresses us, in addition to the eloquent expression of U.S. political philosophy, is the contagious patriotism of the President of the United States, a sentiment whose absence, compounded with the loss of prestige, characterized the decade of the 1970s, which was punctuated by syndromes and humilations both at home and abroad. Democracy cannot be identified with false pacifism. Reagan was clear and decisive: "To keep the United States strong, free, and at peace is not only the responsibility of the Federal Government but also its No 1 responsibility."

Reagan's great virtue, besides his personal charm and communication skills, is his perseverence in his purpose. Considering that U.S. society is realigning itself in favor of the Republicans, and it seems that it will continue this trend, according to the conclusions of a political science symposium that took place last August, the United States will continue with its space program during Reagan's second term. The explosion of the Challenger -- an English word that means daring -- only redoubled the U.S. will to increase the number of shuttle flights into space, a dream that, like that of Icarus, defies the tenacity of the Anglo-Saxons. The building of the space shield, a defensive weapon for peace that shoots down rockets but does not extinguish lives, will receive "high-priority" treatment in the national budget. Not even Gorbachev's threats and propaganda, or criticism by the media and U.S. pacifists will have the magic power of bending Ronald Reagan's will. He also won the "Euromissiles" crisis. The Kremlin may engage in peaceful competition with the United States in the field of the space shield -- Gorbachev has received this proposal -- but Reagan will not be intimidated by the threat of the superpowerful offensive Soviet rockets.

RADICAL PARTY LEADER ON RAPPROCHEMENT WITH MDP

PY110048 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1630 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Ricardo Navarrete, secretary general of the Radical Party [PR], has stated that the agenda for the talks with the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] is nearly ready. He said that the main objective is to reach an agreement on a plan for social mobilization. He also spoke about the possibility of reaching a more extensive political agreement with the MDP. He said that his party would take with all the opposition political sectors about the aspects on which concrete agreements may be reached.

[Begin Navarrete recording] We are only trying to stress the points on which we might be able to agree. Of course there are still important political and conceptual differences between the MDP and the Democratic Alliance, and also between the PR and the MDP. Our national needs, however, force us to act with more realism and pragmatism. We think we are capable of deepening the aspects on which we agree, such as attaining democracy and understanding each other to operate together. This unity certainly responds to the wishes of the Chilean population. [end recording]

However, the MDP not only wishes to reach an agreement for social mobilization but also for a political agreement to form a transition government to full democracy. Will the PR agree to such a political agreement?

[Begin Navarrete recording] On this aspect there are still differences among our party, the MDP, and other political parties. What we must do is start an agreement process on matters on which it is easier to agree. This will serve as a beginning and a first stage in minimizing the differences within the democratic opposition. Steps will then be taken toward a political program for transition. [end recording] We are willing to participate in all the debates that will allow us to reach an agreement, Navarrete said.

CAUCE Interview

PY111545 Santiago CAUCE in Spanish 3-9 Feb 86 pp 17 - 20

[Interview with Ricardo Navarrete Betanzo, secretary general of the Radical Party, PR, by journalist Eugenio Gonzalez -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Gonzalez] What are the basic differences between the PR at the time of the Popular Unity and the PR now?

[Navarrete] The first period was determined by the historic and scoial situation of the country. In 1973 Chile was going through a process of tensions, caused by the changes seeking to build a new and different society. One sector of the population opposed the changes and finally the tension created by political confrontation broke the democratic institutions. We are now going through a different historical and social period, and we are trying to re-establish the democratic system. We are making efforts to lead the party back to its political principles and concepts. The PR has the duty and obligation to become once again the force that allowed the policy of consensus practices for many years. In other words, to occupy that large sector of the political spectrum and to become the representative of the country's great majorities.

[Gonzalez] Both the Democratic Alliance and the National Accord are at a crossroads: negotiation advocated by the right and mobilization advocated by the left. What is your party's position?

[Navarrete] One of the great shortcomings of the democratic opposition has been the failure to establish a defined strategy: mobilization or negotiation. We have not taken appropriate steps to agree on either one. Nor have we been able to clearly and precisely define that the strategy is mobilization to force negotiations. The strategy cannot be anything other than social mobilization, political pressure, and mass struggle which, based on national agreement and nonviolence, would allow the balance of power needed to negotiate the transfer of political power.

[Gonzalez] Meanwhile...Pinochet is winning.

[Navarrete] Now the dictatorship is maintaining a position of force and unquestionably dominating the opposition. That relationship must necessarily change. The democratic parties must attain greater dominance and authority than we now have in order to reach negotiations on the terms of the transfer of power.

[Gonzalez] Who should be involved in this task?

[Navarrete] First of all, all the parties that make up the AD [Democratic Alliance]. However, this is also an effort that must be made by all Chileans who want to put an end to this disgraceful regime which has had sad consequences for the destiny of the country. Nothing should stand in the way of the strategy's objectives, that is, a broad peaceful social mobilization with the prospect of negotiations with the Armed Forces.

[Gonzalez] The PC [Communist Party] also advocates social mobilization. Is the PR willing to join the PC?

[Navarrete] The PR advocates a policy of unity without exclusions. We are willing to make an agreement with all those who want the re-establishment of democracy which must be peacefully developed through social mobilization. The Chilean people do not want violence because violence helps Pinochet and strenghens his regime. This has been proven by experience through the events we have experienced in the last 12 years. We do not have any problem about joining any group, including the PC, that agrees with these principles. However, so far what we have heard from the PC is a position to carry out violent actions. This is the difference we cannot deny because it is part of the political reality.

[Gonzalez] If Pinochet proposes a designated congress in the next few months, would you and your party participate in it?

[Navarrete] Absolutely not. We are not going to particpate in any designated congress nor are we going to support measures that seek to distort the legitimate right of the people to sovereignly elect their authorities. Any plebiscite that is intended to partially or capriciously change this Constitution, including new dilatory elements that will cause confusion for the full establishment of democracy, will be categorically and resolutely rejected by the PR.

[Gonzalez] I want to quote Carlos Morales: "Our competition in Chile will always be the Christian Democratic Party [DC], and therefore, I do not like that Alliance or the National Accord." Do you agree with that assessment of the DC?

[Navarrete] Absolutely not. We could never accept that judgment because, along with the DC, we are members of the Alliance and of the National Accord. What happens is that those Chileans living in exile have a different view on the national political process and this produces mistaken appraisals of the situation. Through a misunderstanding, they have made a very unjust and mistaken appraisal. The DC is openly opposed to the regime, it has significant power in the country, and constitutes an important link with democracy and freedom. We appreciate that behavior and that position.

[Gonzalez] Then can we say that there is no connection between the PR in exile and the PR inside the country?

[Navarrete] I had the opportunity of meeting not long ago with most radical groups in exile, especially those of Europe. They maintain an attitude of absolute loyalty and discipline to the PR political proposals for the Chilean political process. I could not say, therefore, based on remarks made by a militant -- regardless of how important he may be, as in the case of Mr Carlos Morales -- that they represent the position of the remaining radicals in exile.

[Gonzalez] Do I understand that the PR is supporting a coalition of parties to face an election?

[Navarrete] The PR is the most representative party of socialist democratic thinking in Chile. But we are not the only one and we have that clearly in mind. There are movements of Christian and renewed Marxist origin, groups that have emerged from the PR, with which it is perfectly possible and necessary to reach an agreement to face the political future with a responsible program.

[Gonzalez] Are we, then, watching the birth of a new Popular Unity?

[Navarrete] No. The Popular Unity represents an experience of the past. It has fulfilled a role and it is impossible to bring it back. Coalitions, political organizations, and the alliances of parties always arise from specific historical situations. The Popular Unity has responded to a situation and has fulfilled its role. I am referring to an ideal, ideological, programmatic, and political unity, among which we maintain a common line of thinking. Chile needs this. To the extent that we can make up a great force of democratic socialism, we are going to help restore democracy and a feasible and reasonable process, an objective process of change that will help us increase the standard of living of our people.

PCCH LEADER DISCUSSES GOALS, STRATEGIES

PA111757 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 5 Feb 86 pp 5, 30 A, 32 A

[Report on interview with PCCh leader Pedro Correa by EXCELSIOR reporter Luis Suarez in Stockholm; quotation marks as published -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Stockholm 4 Feb -- A clandestine leader of the Communist Party of Chile [PCCh] has described a national revolt as an uprising of the masses "involving the entire population, the various social and political forces, and, as much as possible, the Chilean Armed Forces as the only way to put an end to Pinochet's regime because, he said, "Pinochet won't leave willingly; we will have to throw him out."

This strategy, which as we all know is not shared by more moderate opposition forces, may prompt a confrontation with the dictatorship within the next few months. Pedro Correa made these remarks to us, but we know that that is not his real name. It is a name that is well-known in Chile as that of a member of the clandestine leadership of the PCCh. Correa is on a quick mission abroad at a time when his organization is in the 64th year of a hazardous existence, ranging in status from a legitimate political force to a militant underground.

There are still approximately 5,000 Chileans in Sweden. They have enjoyed uninterrupted asylum in that country, so to hear Spanish with a South American accent is not strange in Stockholm. It is much less strange that these thousands of Chileans carry out activities to support forces inside Chile which, through various political actions -- including armed and violent ones such as that carried out by the "Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front" -- want to make 1986 the year when Pinochet will be ousted.

Correa and I don't have much time to discuss the issues posed by the situation, but I do have time to point out to him that the rebellion policy of his party is not accepted by other forces which view it as too optimistic in view of the strength that Pinochet may still have. In talks about hopes for changes, one usually discusses undesirable conditions. Are they present in Chile? The clandestine leader responded:

"The country is living in these undesirable conditions. Our conclusion that the best path is confrontation stems from the degree of misery and desperation of a people punished by repression and a brutal economic policy imposed by the military regime. Our conclusions stem from the fact that it is impossible for thing to continue as they have until now. Our conclusion stems from the fighting level reached by the masses."

Do you want a violent and revolutionary confrontation, we asked again.

"We think," the man who hides behind the name of Pedro Correa answers, "that our country is going through a revolutionary situation in which the oppressed masses cannot withstand any more submission. They are determined to put an end to it as soon as possible, and the ruling clique, which has deteriorated considerably, is in no condition to put up with this much longer. Contradictions within the Armed Forces have become public. There are grave and insurmountable conflicts among the tyranny's various intelligence and repressive services. They accuse one another and turn one another in. The disagreements within the military junta are well-known. Pinochet becomes increasingly isolated as the days go by. There is conspiracy at the garrisons. In view of this, to even think of continuing to propose 'dialogues' to Pinochet is an unacceptable reconciliation that borders on treason to the nation's interests."

What sort of confrontation would occur and when, if it is possible to set a date for these matters. The clandestine leader undoubtedly was very optimistic within his objective point of view when he said:

"We are sure that it will happen soon. The year 1986 must be the year in which the dictatorship of Pinochet must end. We foresee that it can happen in a matter of months if we work well with the opposition. The uprising of the masses must involve all the people. the various social and political forces, and , as much as possible, sectors of the Armed Forces. We feel that it is possible to have a widespread rebellion that results in the country's paralyzation. A few days ago, Christian Democratic leader Andres Zaldivar said that the democratic solution is civil disobedience, and announced a stoppage to last an indefinite period of time. We agree with him."

With the Christian Democrat?

"It is because that idea stems from a similar point of view: Pinochet won't leave willingly, we must throw him out. We believe that the industrial workers. proletariat, students, women, the middle class, and peasants can and are willing to participate in uprisings in the main urban centers. This mobilization is and will be accompanied by effective military blows that will help in the collapse of the dictatorial apparatus. Our optimism springs from reality and our position is in line with this reality.

"What we feel is naive and unreal is to imagine that the democratic solution for Chile will come from the U.S. Government. I am pointing this out because there is more than one opposition member who dreams that State Department officials will resolve the country's problem."

We recalled that according to the news, Harry Barnes, the new U.S. ambassador in Santiago, is very active. He meets with political leaders on a daily basis. He is even active within the labor sector. Isn't this a symptom of a participation in efforts to replace Pinochet and the dictatorship? To this, the mysterious man responded:

"The U.S. intervention in Chilean politics is, in fact, barefaced. But its plan is not our people's plan. Reagan's government only seeks to prolong fascism in office and it has realized that Pinochet is no longer useful in this path; therefore, it will try to get rid of him."

With Pinochet's consent?

"One must ask this question: Will Pinochet agree to retire without putting up a fight? And retire where? Things are not easy for the White House, especially because it knows perfectly well the strength that the Chilean labor and popular movements have, and it suspects that the masses are not going to accept just any change but a solution that permits the establishment of a democracy. In the face of the fear that democratization may become uncontrollable, it would rather keep Pinochet as long as possible while it conducts maneuvers to gain ground within the opposition."

Within the violent actions against the Chilean dictatorship, the name of the "Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front" [FPMR] appeared slightly over 1 year ago. The group is named after the Chilean who fought for independence from Spain. This front has claimed responsibility for several violent actions and, in the Chilean struggle, which has been traditionally political, the names of commanders and men with machineguns have appeared. It has been said that the "Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front" is the PCCh's armed branch. The answer is no.

"As we have repeatedly stated, the 'Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front' is not our party's armed branch. In anv case, it has announced that it is the people's armed branch, or it has said that this is its wish. We do have good relations with this front, and we view its actions as a real contribution to victory. There are communists who are members of that organization, but there are also people from other parties and people without a party. The PCCh feels that the FPMR policy is just and has praised its successful operations. It is a factor in Chile's real politics today, and no one can ignore this. It has an effective presence that is increasing."

Couldn't you run the risk of being called terrorists because of their support?

"In Chile, the only terrorist is the government. Violence as an issue has been cleverly used by the regime to try to divide opposition groups. Unfortunately, many have fallen into the trap, most of the time because they like to fall into that and other anti-communist traps.

BRIEFS

NEW SUBMARINE FORCE COMMANDER -- Talcahuano -- Rear Admiral Eduardo Alvayay Fuentes, commander of the Second Naval District, yesterday took the oath as the new commander of the submarine force. [Summary] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 16 Jan 86 p C 5 PY]

MINISTER REITERATES SUPPORT FOR CANCUN DECLARATION

PA111646 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] The Ecuadoran Government has expressed its agreement with the fundamental principles of the joint declaration issued by the Mexican and Venezuelan presidents in Cancun, which calls on the oil-producing countries to act in unison in view of the drop in oil prices. The position was announced in an official communique denying contradictory reports in that regard. Ecuadoran Energy Minister Javier Espinosa had the following to say on the subject:

[Begin recording] [Espinosa] The government issued the official communique in this regard to deny mistaken reports abroad that may have reflected a complete misunderstanding of our country's position. The Cancun declaration involves a call to members and nonmembers of the organization [not further identified] to engage in dialogue. It also urges that the markets on which Ecuador trades -- and thus the markets for its products -- be defended and that these markets be stabilized, which is something we have advocated for a long time. Logically, the communique issued by our government and the Cancun declaration warn that the export sector of our economy may be affected, hampering our ability to fulfill our foreign debt commitments and to import the items required for our country's development.

[First unidentified reporter] What type of solution will be sought if a meeting is held with [Venezuelan President Jaime] Lusinchi?

[Espinosa] Again, this is based on a report abroad. We have no official confirmation that this will occur. Our government will receive him with open arms and, logically, serious talks will be held because we have many common interests.

[Second unidentified reporter] Doesn't Ecuador need to [words indistinct] Mexico and the United States?

[Espinosa] During the last few weeks we have been in constant direct contact with these countries and other member-countries of the organization because we have to exchange views on the shifts in market prices. [end recording]

EDUCATORS' MATERIALS SEIZED UPON RETURN FROM CUBA

PA090346 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2346 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Quito, 8 Feb (EFE) -- Jose Moncada, rector of the Central University of Ecuador, reported in a communique published today that several university professors who attended an international education seminar in Cuba had their books and notes seized when they returned to Quito. Moncada said armed military personnel, who were carrying out superior orders, took books and notes from the professors. Moncada, among the 140 Ecuadoran educators who were returning from Cuba, said that more than 2,500 educators from every country in the Americas attended the meeting in Havana, where they discussed the problems and advances in education throughout the American continent.

When they returned to Ecuador, the Ecuadoran delegation was surrounded by a group of soldiers as soon as they left the plane. The soldiers took the books and scientific material that the delegation brought back from Havana.

"We do not know what they have done with the valuable material they seized," said Moncada, while adding his protest "to the abuses being committed against science and culture in the country."

FRG DEPUTY SCHAEFER MEETS STROESSNER, OPPOSITION

PY110102 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 11 Feb 86 p 10

[Excerpts] FRG Free Democratic Party Deputy Helmut Schaefer, who is visiting our country, this morning met President General Alfredo Stroessner, Supreme Court President Dr Luis Maria Argana, and Dr J. Augusto Saldivar, president of the Chamber of Deputies. On 10 February he met National Accord Leaders and laid a wreath at the Liberal Party Mausoleum. After visiting Itaipu, he will return to his country tomorrow via Brazil.

The objective of Schaefer's visit is to get first-hand information on our country's civic and human rights record. Schaefer, who is close to FRG Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher, is the congressional spokesman for foreign affairs. The visitor has already met Colorado Party President Dr Juan Ramon Chaves, with whom he addressed political, commerical, and intellectual issues.

Schaefer also met yesterday the representatives of National Accord parties at the People's House. After the meeting, Waldino Lovera said: "I want to express our great satisfaction with the meeting we had with this important representative of the FRG Congress at the Accord's headquarters. The FRG deputy, with whom we made a thorough analysis of our country's political and socioeconomic problems, told us the FRG Congress' opinion of the Paraguayan situation. He is now aware of the initiatives put forward by the National Accord, which expects that the free world will morally support our country."

Lovera added that "Schaefer will gather information from both sides in order to have an impartial and realistic view of the Paraguayan political situation." After meeting with President Alfredo Stroessner for over half an hour this morning, Schaefer said that Paraguayan development must be coupled with progress toward democracy. The meeting, held at the presidential office in the Lopez Palace, was also attended by the FRG charge d'affaires. Mrs Beatriz Caballero acted as interpreter.

"The objective of my visit is to become acquainted with the affairs of Latin American countries, and this is my first visit to Uruguay, Argentina, and Paraguay," the FRG deputy said. He added that "only by living in a country is it possible to know it." He stressed that he met the president at the latter's request and that "many questions were answered and several views exchanged during the meeting."

He added that "Paraguayan development must be coupled with progress toward democracy. This process will develop normally, by itself. We have to help Latin American countries achieve development. This will be accomplished only if those countries work together coordinatedly, systematically, and democratically. I believe regional cooperation is feasible. We believe that it should be a coordinated, regional action, and that it will facilitate the work undertaken with the European Community," Schaefer concluded.

CHILEAN MAGAZINE INTERVIEWS MOPOCO LEADER LOVERA

PY110128 Santiago CAUCE in Spanish 3-9 Feb 86 pp 28, 29

["Excerpts" of interview granted by Mopoco [Colorado Popular Movement] leader Valdino Ramon Lovera to CAUCE reporter Alejandro Cabrera in Asuncion -- date not given]

[Excerpt] [Cabrera]: Is the Colorado Party the majority?

[Lovera] It in fact has a large mass of followers, which we believe is in majority. But at this time the progovernment leaders of the party do not represent the large majority repressed by the dictatorship. In the present circumstances, the party masses live in internal exile, practically besieged by the dreadful and implacable repression of the dictatorship.

[Cabrera] But Stroessner comes out with the large majority of votes in the re-elections...

[Lovera] They are contrived and, fictitious, as always under autocratic governments. Everything is manipulated, beginning with the electoral law. How could there be clean vote counts when no opposition group or party can appoint representatives to observe them? For his six re-elections, Stroessner has lifted the state of siege only on election day. What electoral campaign can be conducted under a state of siege?

[Cabrera] But all that is done under the rules of a Constitution and is, therefore, legal...

[Lovera] Stroessner dictated the Constitution in 1967. That Constitution established the possibility of a single re-election, but when the end of his mandate drew near, the dictator saw to it that the Constitution was reformed to allow him be elected as many times as he wanted...

[Cabrera] And the Congress?

[Lovera] It is artfully manipulated by Stroessner. The majority of the congressional seats are occupied by subservient followers of the dictator. These individuals are simple spokesmen for the tyrant, and do nothing but support, without any objection whatsoever, the bills Stroessner dictates.

[Cabrera] Where does the power of Stroessner come from then?

[Lovera] The military support is fundamental. But yet more important is economic support. The dictator receives financial aid from abroad, from South Africa, from Taiwan, and from obscure organizations like the Moon sect. Inside the country, money can be made through smuggling, drug trafficking, and graft. All this makes the dictator powerful by corrupting all sectors of the civilian and military administration.

[Cabrera] But why do the Paraguayan people, well known for their valor, tolerate this situation?

[Lovera] A people who have withstood 30 years of institutionalized violence must feel the effects. The rule of silence and fear prevails here.

When someone learns about some injustice committed by the regime, everybody immediately advises him to leave it alone. We have put up with persecution, torture, exile, and all kinds of serious human rights violations. Naturally, in these conditions, the people have been affected. Moreover, we have been surrounded by a curtain of silence. The military dictatorships of Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Peru, Brazil, and Bolivia have for many years constituted some sort of Sword International and concealed what was happening in Paraguay. Likewise, the dictator has mounted a gigantic internal propaganda machine that systematically hides the truth from Paraguayans...

[Cabrera] But wouldn't some authorities be concerned about what is happening...

[Lovera] I doubt it. The Armed Forces are tied to the famous doctrine of national security and, based on that, any person or group that demands a salary readjustment is branded as "subversive," and, therefore, an "enemy of the country." Corruption, as I said, is widespread. Right now, a fraud in foreign exchange on the order of $1 billion is being investigated. This figure is half of Paraguay's foreign debt. Members of the Armed Forces, about 50 businessmen, and other people are involved in this fraud. When Stroessner came to power, most of the country's wealth was in the hands of cattle breeders. Now it is in the hands of generals. All this is connected with smuggling on a large scale, with drug trafficking, and with graft. This is, as I told you, the dictator's base of support.

[Cabrera] Is the succession of Stroessner in the short term a hope?

[Lovera] No. The pro-government leadership of the Colorado Party has already proclaimed his re-election in 1988. The only hope is his death, and yet it is not, because I am sure that Stroessner will cook up something so that when he disappears his son will be elected president. His son is a young lieutenant colonel who is being promoted for that post.

[Cabrera] Like Papa Doc did in Haiti?

[Lovera] Exactly the same. The spirit of continuity of Stroessner's servants will ensure that. But all Paraguayans should work together to keep that from happening. We in the Mopoco and other opposition parties are doing this already.

COLORADOS REPLY TO EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE

PY110213 Asuncion LA TARDE in Spanish 6 Feb 86 p 9

["Text" of letter from Juan Ramon Chaves, president of the Colorado Party Executive Board, to Monsignor Ismael Rolon, chairman of the Paraguayan Episcopal Conference -- no date given]

[Text] "I have the pleasure of acknowledging and answering your letter No. 021/86 as follows:

I share the Paraguayan Episcopal Conference's [CEP] desire to cooperate to achieve the fatherland's well-being. I also agree with you that the whole world is experiencing times of uncertainty and concern. The Holy Father, Pope John Paul II, has referred to these times of concern in a few but wise words by stating that the world today needs to recover confidence in individuals and nations.

You may rest assured, Monsignor Rolon, that this has been the permanent concern of the Colorado Party, in its capacity as an association of free men who uphold democracy, and that in this regard it identifies itself with the sustained effort of his excellency, President Alfredo Stroessner, to restore and consolidate peace, to promote a harmonious coexistence, to strengthen freedom based on respect for law, and to see that human rights are truly respected.

The most eloquent and unquestionable testimony of this effort is the legitimate national Constitution that has ruled the country since 25 August 1967 and is the result of a dialogue among genuine representatives of the people, that is, the 120 delegates of the constituent assembly that for 3 months openly discussed the ideas, principles, doctrines, institutions and provisions that were included in the Constitution. This Constitution is therefore the true and sound basis for the coexistence of the Paraguayan people, for regulating the behavior of the people and for jointly achieving the common good, without hesitation or deviation.

The Colorado Party has provided the necessary constitutional and legal tools for democracy to function properly so that the political parties may be the true representatives of the people. In addition to the consolidation of a democratic regime, a vast and rich socioeconomic and cultural development program has been fulfilled. The basic aspects of this process are, undoubtedly, the results of a faithful and true sounding of the desires and aspirations of the people, and of having faithfully determined the common viewpoints of the Paraguayan people, who wanted to overcome the causes of clashes and divisions which in the past threatened the country, plunging it into backwardness and uncertainty.

As you have pointed out, not only the government is responsible for seeking the common good and it should not be expected to carry out this task alone. The political parties, the church, the labor unions, and the productive sectors of the country should feel equally responsible and should see that the law is respected with equal zeal. This is a norm of behavior that does not exclude anybody or recognize any privileges but those that stem from the Constitution, and by which all Paraguayans, without exception, should abide.

Fortunately, in normal situations under the Constitution, with no emergencies to overcome or de facto situations to legalize or amend, everything develops within the framework of the institutions that provide the legitimate tools to preserve and strengthen the fraternal unity of all Paraguayans, living in freedom and with the necessary safeguards, so that the variety of opinions and proposals will not lead to confrontations or divisions that might jeopardize the peace and social development of the nation. We believe everyone is aware of the process of change that has increased the standard of living of the Paraguayan people; however, we want to take this opportunity to mention the Itaipu bilateral enterprise with which Paraguay has solved the serious problem of energy supply for the 21st century. Itaipu has supplied electricity to 200 towns in the interior as part of the development program that covers the entire country and whose effects, beyond material progress, will contribute to the development of the citizens themselves because of their greater participation and the new possibilities and opportunities Paraguay has to offer now.

Because the country is free of the confrontations that have led other countries of the region to bloody fratricidal struggles, we can be far more optimistic than you, Msgr Rolon, have stated. If we have managed to achieve a peaceful and constructive coexistence, in which the great majority of the citizenry contribute with goodwill and capability, it is because the strength of this path guarantees the spreading of those benefits and will condemn the deviated minorities, no matter what reasons they may have, to disappear through isolation if they do not learn to share the sentiments of the majority.

Undoubtedly, the Colorado Party, which I head, has a great responsibility before history, but it is also obvious that it has justified itself before history by legally identifying itself with the tasks of President Stroessner's government, inspired by the ideals, doctrine, and program of our political association which has always represented an effective tool for democracy and the development of Paraguay. The national government and the Colorado Party have chosen the sound path of peace and will not hesitate to do everything necessary to keep the doors open for democratic participation.

This has always been and will continue to be their policy, deeply identified with the honorable roles they have to play in this vigorous process of democratization and civic dialogue that characterizes the institutional normalcy and the political stability of the Republic. This mathematical expression is reflected in the electoral returns and in the national and municipal elections that are held periodically and confirm the absolute majority of the Colorado Party electorate.

This is the wide and direct path for civic dialogue, the scenario for an active civic struggle, the peak for the political coexistence in peace and freedom. The enforcement of the republican institution, putting an end to hesitation and giving continuity to positive events that have changed the mentality of the very people who now seek higher objectives and offering them new expectations, is worthy of praise.

It would be equally praiseworthy and just if the self-righteous press, of which you, Mr Archbishop, must be aware, referred in a more objective and fair manner to the joint effort being made by President Stroessner's government and the Colorado Party to avoid useless provocations, insults, and intransigencies with the purpose of achieving a greater national unity, a more fluid dialogue among Paraguayans, and to try and make those irregular groups who make their political demands outside the law and represent an obstacle for the perfection of democracy, return to the civil path.

The national government and Colorado Party method has yielded the best results and nothing will compel them to place the common good in jeopardy. It is not a matter of weakness or strength, but rather of political maturity not to engage in self-defeating demagoguery that due to the unpunished libertinism of some, neglects that to which others have a right: security and order. During its last session the honorable Colorado Party Governing Board voiced its clear and concrete opinion on the issues mentioned in your letter No. 021/86. I have briefly outlined these opinions in this letter.

Mr Archbishop, I am sure that in this International Year of Peace, when Paraguay awaits the pope's visit, the illustrious visitor will be able to witness the results of peace and democracy as a testimony of our patriotism and Christian devotion. I take this opportunity to greet you and wish you good fortune.

Signed: Pedro Hugo Pena, secretary, and Juan R. Chaves, president

INTERIOR MINISTRY AUTHORIZES OPPOSITION MEETING

PY051527 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 5 Feb 86 p 8

[Excerpt] The Interior Ministry yesterday authorized the Febrerista Revolutionary Party to hold a political meeting at Plaza Italia on 14 February. Sources close to the party have said that the ministry's decision has been welcomed because the request for authorization was submitted long ago.

PRESIDENT GARCIA REJECTS IMF'S DEBT ULTIMATUM

PY111813 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1440 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Lima, 11 Feb (EFE) -- President Alan Garcia has rejected an IMF ultimatum to pay the Peruvian debt -- which amounts to $70 million -- in a 60-day period, and said that such pressures are unacceptable.

The Peruvian president stated that for Peru the period of pressures and tutelage of the international financial organizations has ended.

We will pay, but when Peru decides to do so, Alan Garcia stated, because although the country now has $1,416,000,000 in reserves, without mentioning the reserves in gold and silver, these funds are intended for economic reactivation.

The president reported on the IMF demand in a speech he made last night in Lima, on installing the directors of the Petromar [expansion unknown] enterprise, which has assumed the functions of the U.S. company Belco Petroleum, which had been taking crude oil from the continental shelf north of Peru, and left the country after not reaching new contract agreements with the government. The president reaffirmed that Peru will pay only 10 percent of its exports annually to reduce its debt.

Alan Garcia called the IMF a "colonial ministry" and added that "we will pay our debt when Peru wants to and when it can."

The IMF claims that Peru must pay because we have reserves to do so, the president stated, but those reserves are for purchasing food and medicines for the people.

He asked for the unity of Latin America to face the foreign debt payment problem, because, according to what he said, the debt reflects the historical expression of injustice in the zone.

GARCIA PLANS TO VISIT ARGENTINA 14-16 MARCH

PY111546 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0302 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Lima, 10 Feb (TELAM) -- Peruvian Ambassador to Argentina Alfonso Grados Bertorini tonight reported that Peruvian President Alan Garcia will pay an official visit to Argentina on 14-16 March. Grados stated at the Government Palace in Lima that the details of Garcia's agenda in Argentina will be drawn up in Buenos Aires together with the Argentine authorities.

INTERIOR MINISTER, AIDES RECEIVE DEATH THREATS

PY111411 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Last night Interior Minister Abel Salinas revealed that he has been receiving death threats. He said that the threats come even over his unlisted phone, a number known by very few people. Some of Salinas' closest aides have also been the target of threats.

WAR MINISTER ON 'NEW' TERRORIST METHODS

PY111313 Paris AFP in Spanish 2359 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Lima, 10 Feb (AFP) -- War Minister General Jorge Flores Torres stated here today that the methods behind the recent terrorist attacks in Lima were completely new, unlike those used by the leftist groups Shining Path or the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement [MRTA].

In declaring the state of emergency in Lima on 7 February, President Alan Garcia stated that a type of professional violence had emerged, unlike that of these two groups. He was especially referring to the 4 February fire that affected a dozen stores in downtown Lima.

Gen Flores stated that the methodology, the technique employed by the terrorists is not the same as that used by Shining Path or the MRTA. Asked whether the attackers could be of the extreme right, the answered: They could be, why not? Anything is possible.

PETROPERU SAYS OIL SUPPLY GUARANTEED UNTIL 1995

PY111437 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Petroperu [State Petroleum Agency] General Manager Carlos Lizier last night stated that the Peruvian oil supply is guaranteed until 1995, announcing that Petromar [expansion unknown] yesterday set a daily oil output record of 28,700 barrels.

BRIEFS

IMPORTS DROP 13.5 PERCENT -- Vice Commerce Minister Belisario Esteves has disclosed that in 1985 the Peruvian trade balance showed a surplus of $1,124,600,000, that is, an increase of 126.6 million over that in 1984 due to a 13.5 percent drop in imports. Of the total exports during 1985, 75 percent were traditional goods and 25 percent non-traditional [Summary] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 23 Jan 86 p A 15 PY]

COAL RESERVES -- It has been proven that Peru has coal reserves that amount to 2.4 billion tons. The most important coal mines are in Anchas, Lima, and La Libertad Departments. The largest mines are the Alto Chicama and Oyon mines. [Summary] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 23 Jan 86 p A 3 PY]

NEW AMBASSADORS APPOINTED -- The ANDINA NEWS AGENCY has reported that Fernando Guillen Salas, (Hugo) Palma Balderrama, and Jorge Vargas Norman have been appointed Peruvian ambassadors to India, Brazil, and Honduras, respectively. They will travel to their respective missions soon, since their credentials have already been issued by the Peruvian Foreign Ministry. [Summary] [Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jan 86 PY]

ISRAELI AMBASSADOR LEAVES -- Israeli Ambassador Gideon Tadmor is leaving his mission in Peru after 7 years. [Summary] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 16 Jan 86 p B 5 PY]

JIMMY CARTER ARRIVES; TO MEET DE LA MADRID

PA120356 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter arrived at Mexico City International Airport at 1335 today under tight security measures. Carter was accompanied by his wife Rosalynn and by Robert Pastor, former member of the U.S. National Security Council and Latin American Affairs [as heard]. Tomorrow the former U.S. President will meet with President Miguel de la Madrid and will also visit the Congress.

ENERGY SECRETARY MEETS WITH NORWEGIAN MINISTER

PA102019 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0130 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Mexico will continue talking to other oil-producing nations to achieve an understanding aimed at stabilizing the world oil market.

Francisco Labastida Ochoa, secretary of energy, mines, and parastatal industry, met on Sunday with Norwegian Energy Minister Kaare Kristiansen. Their meeting took place in Geneva, Switzerland, and lasted a little over 2 hours. The Mexican and Norwegian officials exchanged points of view and analyzed the current situation in the world oil market. The talks were cordial, but it has not been officially reported if Labastida Ochoa and Kristiansen arrived at an agreement regarding the lowered international prices of hydrocarbons.

Labastida arrived in Geneva from Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, where along with Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, Venezuelan oil minister and current president of OPEC, he met with Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabian oil minister.

Labastida's talk with Kristiansen is added to the talks he has held with the following oil ministers: Dr Subroto of Indonesia, 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Adhbi al-Sabah of Kuwait, 'Abd al-Hadi Muhammad Quandil of Egypt, and Ahmad Zaki Yamani of Saudi Arabia. All of these talks are an effort to achieve an understanding among the oil-producing countries to stabilize the world oil market.

SPANISH CRUDE OIL IMPORTS WILL NOT CHANGE

FL110254 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2200 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 10 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- The Spanish ambassador to Mexico, Pedro Bermejo Marin, said today his country will maintain without variation imports of Mexican crude, which are fixed at 175,000 barrels daily. He rejected all possibility of altering the bilateral trade agreement because of the present uncertainty affecting the international oil market, and stressed the fact that there is no plan whatsoever to reduce Spanish purchases of Mexican oil.

The diplomat, who was interviewed as he left the presidential residence of Los Pinos, in this city, said that imports of oil will not be increased because Spain does not need more oil, and added that Mexico is Spain's main oil supplier.

The diplomat said it would be necessary to achieve equilibrium in the import-export balance, which is now unfavorable for Spain. Our country buys much more than you buy from us, he said. The trade balance in favor of Mexico is enormous, from $1.5 to $1.6 billion, he said.

He said it is not easy to increase trade in both directions because it depends on the economic situation of each of the two countries, but he expressed confidence that, in the future, ways will be found to increase bilateral trade.

JAPAN WILLING TO EXTEND FURTHER CREDITS, LOANS

FL110430 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0345 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Guadalajara, 10 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico is one of the most responsible countries on earth, and we are not afraid it will declare a moratorium on debt payments, Japanese ambassador Mexico Takeshi Naito said today.

He said that Mexico now owes Japan $10 billion but that this does not mean that his government will deny further credits to the Mexican banks; to the contrary, it will continue to support Mexican growth with new investments and credits.

He said Japan has great confidence in the future of our nation, thanks to its political stability and to the economic responsibility it has demonstrated to the international banking system.

The Japanese diplomat said the Mexican crude oil situation will not affect its trade with Japan, as is shown, he said, by the increase of 20,000 barrels of oil over the 160,000 barrels Japan formerly bought.

Ambassador Naito visited this western state capital to meet with Governor Enrique Alvarez del Castillo to reach agreement on the basis for the new conversations in this city and the inauguration of an assembly plant.

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO IMPROVE COMMUNICATIONS

PA101837 Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 3 Feb 86 pp 1, 12

[By Mario Abad S.]

[Excerpts] The Mexican Secretariat of Communications and Transport (SCT) yesterday announced plans to build 29 new stations for the Morelos Satellite System [Sistema Morelos de Satelites] with part of the 820 billion pesos allocated to the sector in the current fiscal year's budget.

A total of 2,040 channels will be added to the network of carrier currents and telex service will be expanded by a total of 2,814 new lines.

Regarding the telephone system, the SCT announced that 659,000 new telephone sets will be added to the system and 405,600 lines will be installed throughout the country. In addition, 77 repeater stations will be built and added to the microwave system owned by the Mexican Telephone System [Telefonos de Mexico -- Telmex]. Rural telephone service will be extended to 142 towns.

The SCT also announced the creation of two decentralized agencies, the Mexican Postal Service [Servicio Postal Mexicano] and the National Telegraph System [Telegrafos Nacionales], as part of the program to modernize communications.

it was also reported that the national highway network, the railway system, and port infrastructure will be expanded and overhauled.

A total of 15 pieces of equipment will be installed to increase the redundancy and reliability of the public data transmission network and the "Walter C. Buchanan" and "Juan de la Granja" stations. Three maritime radio stations will be expanded and modernized. The maritime radio station in Progreso, Yucatan, will be moved to another location.

Work will continue on the modernization and overhauling of the National Radio Monitoring Network [Red Nacional de Radiomonitoreo]. New equipment will be purchased for 74 metering posts for the existing 18 monitors.

Four new telereservation systems will be purchased for the domestic airlines this year.

ECONOMIC MISSION TRAVELS TO U.S. FOR DEBT TALKS

PA101904 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 10 Feb 86 pp 8 B, 4 B

[By Roberto R. Rodriguez]

[Text] Last week the national government began to implement the 1986 national budget, and thus began the first disbursements of the various allocations approved by the National Assembly.

Meanwhile, reliable sources told MATUTINO that an official economic mission left for the United States yesterday to conclude the administrative process involved in the renegotiation of the foreign debt with the commercial banks.

The good news means that the commercial banks will soon be disbursing fresh money to the Republic of Panama. It also means the immediate solution of the liquidity problems the country might face if a final agreement with the foreign commercial banks is not reached.

The mission traveled yesterday and last night it held a working meeting in Miami with Panamanian President Eric Delvalle who is on a personal visit there.

Our sources said that the promise of fresh money is a result of the international organizations' acceptance of the economic and social policy guidelines explained by President Delvalle and presented 2 weeks ago by the political parties of the National Democratic Union.

Our sources said they would remain silent about the final results, but they said that everything is going well and that very soon details will be released.

COLUMNIST URGES DISCUSSION OF TREATY VIOLATIONS

PA101818 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 9 Feb 86 p 6 A

["Vox Populi" column by Luis Restrepo Rosas: "Forceful Answer" -- capitalized passage published in boldface]

[Text] A few weeks ago a group of U.S. legislators arrived in the country on what they described as an inspection visit. They interviewed Panamanian citizens and met with Panamanian legislators at the Legislative Palace. The Panamanian people described this visit as "interference in national affairs", and we protested against what we described as "one more aggression against the Republic's sovereignty and dignity."

They haughtily returned to their country where they shamelessly announced the possibility of adopting economic and political measures against Panama. They proposed as a condition to avoid this that "the Panamanian Government promise to establish a true democracy in the country." Again the Panamanians protested, and other Panamanians made unfortunate statements tacitly insinuating the possiblity "that the country return to the era of U.S. military involvement."

The most brutal and violent of the U.S. congressmen was Michael Lowry, chairman of the congressional subcommittee on the Panama Canal; he suggested that "the fulfillment of the Canal Treaty by the United States would be subject to Panama's internal policies."

Again there were protests over the abuses of these congressmen, describing their statements as involvement in Panamanian affairs. This column requested that the Panamanian Foreign Ministry make "a quick statement to explain the situation that has emerged."

Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia has given the right answer to Congressman Lowry's efforts to interfere in Panamanian affairs. In a note sent to U.S. Ambassador Everett Briggs, the Panamanian foreign minister explains that the United States is bound by the stipulation contained in the Panama Canal Treaty signed in 1977 that "the interoceanic waterway known as the Panama Canal must be turned over to this country on 31 December 1999 free of obligations and in perfect condition. One of these conditions is the U.S. commitment to complete, at its own expense, the widening of the Culebra Cut."

This column has constantly reported for many years the violations of the treaty between the two countries by the United States, violations that are committed every day. Some are administrative and are carried out by the "Zonians" encrusted in the Panama Canal Commission -- the declared enemies of the Panamanian people's rights -- and other violations originated with U.S. Law 96-70 that the imperialists and colonialist country has placed over the 1977 Panama Canal Treaty.

Law 96-70 has caused constant friction, and the passiveness of the Panamanian authorities, who on most occasions have not even protested over what is happening, has made the Americans bold to the extreme of reaching the situation that has now resulted in a forceful protest from the Panamanian Foreign Ministry.

Surely because Panama is a weak country, the U.S. Government will not bother to answer this protest, as has been that country's traditional policy when the protesters are weak countries. Therefore, I feel that FOREIGN MINISTER ABADIA SHOULD CARRY HIS PROTEST FURTHER AND REPORT THIS SHAMELESS U.S. INTERVENTION TO ALL INTERNATIONAL FORUMS: TO THE UNITED NATIONS, THE NONALIGNED COUNTRIES, THE OAS, AND INDIVIDUALLY TO ALL THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD. THE DYNAMIC AND BRAVE POLICY EXERCISED BY OMAR TORRIJOS AND FOREIGN MINISTER JUAN ANTONIO TACK MUST BE REACTIVATED.

POSSIBLE CUTS IN CANAL COMMISSION BUDGET VIEWED

PA071546 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 5 Feb 86 p 5

["Vox Populi" column by Luis Restrepo: "In a State of Alert!" -- Capitalized passages published in boldface; all quotation marks as published]

[Text] The U.S. deficit has spiraled to infinity as a result of the excessive military expenditures ordered by President Ronald Reagan. During the last 5 years, the Reagan administration has invested OVER $1 TRILLION in all kinds of weapons, the construction of military bases, ammunition, and supplies for the most powerful military enclave in the world.

Faced with the acute fiscal crisis in the United States, the taxpayers are pressuring the legislators to the point that the latter have had to take steps to halt the increase in military expenditures.

The alarm increased after it was learned that President Reagan will request even more money to continue the uncontrollable arms race. Now the U.S. legislators are willing to intervene to find formulas to drastically reduce the military investments.

In this connection, the Gramm-Rudman bill, which seeks exactly this, has been submitted to the U.S. Congress for consideration. We Panamanians would have nothing to say about this were it not for the fact that efforts are being made to apply that law to the budget of the Panama Canal Commission, whose revenues are obtained exclusively from the tolls charged in the waterway. It must be recalled that the forgers of the sinister Law 96-70 used to cry that "not a single U.S. taxpayer's cent will be used for the canal's expenses. Therefore, after learning that, in violation of existing agreements, and as an additional aspect of its abhorrence of Panama, the United States plans to apply Gramm-Rudman to the canal, Panamanian employees in the Canal Commission are alarmed and in a state of alert.

In answer to reporter's questions, Panamanian Deputy Canal Commission Administrator Fernando Manfredo said recently that "if that law is applied to the budget for fiscal year 1986, there will be an $18 million cut that will increase in subsequent years." In order to sugarcoat the pill, Manfredo added that if the cuts were made, efforts would be made not to reduce the maintenance programs and there would be no personnel reduction." I, howerver, have received different information. Individuals very closely connected to the canal's operations and expenses have assured me that the cuts will be made precisely in THOSE TWO AREAS BECAUSE THE OTHERS WOULD AFFECT "THE QUALITY OF ZONIAN LIFE."

I believe that the Panamanian members of the Board of Directors are obliged to oppose any such attempt and demand direct participation in any amendments to the budget they recently approved.

If there are any cuts, they should affect the following superfluous expenditures:

A. The 15 percent tropical differential that benefits only "Zonians."

B. The yearly vacation trips to the United States for "Zonians" and their dependents, which are paid for by the commission. Also, the yearly trips for the sons of "Zonians" studying abroad, also paid by the commission.

C. The subsidies that "Zonians" receive since the commission began shouldering the cost of house rentals, electricity, the collection of garbage, etc.

D. The use of the diplomatic pouch, the cost of which the commission reimburses to the U.S. Embassy.

E. The subsidy for the administrator, as the commission pays the total cost of his domestic service, which includes a male cook that earns a salary of $1,500 A MONTH, a butler, female cook, and a gardener, each of whom earns over $600 a month, an excessive expenditure for looking after TWO PEOPLE.

THE PANAMANIAN EMPLOYEES IN THE CANAL COMMISSION ARE IN A STATE OF ALERT. THE FOREIGN MINISTRY HAS THE LAST WORD!

COSTA RICA

'MOST LIKELY' CANDIDATES FOR ARIAS CABINET NAMED

PA111341 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 4 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] Reliable sources very close to President-elect Oscar Arias Sanchez yesterday mentioned the names of probable candidates for key posts in the administration that will take office on 8 May. The names have not been officially confirmed by Arias, however. The posts and most likely candidates to fill them are as follows:

Presidency minister, Fernando Zumbado; foreign relations minister, Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto; education minister, Francisco A. Pacheco; health minister, Edgar Mohs; public works and transportation minister, Guillermo Constenla; government minister, Luis A. Cordero A.; industries minister, Roberto Dobles.

There is no certainty as to who will be the public security minister. The posts of culture, labor, and planning minister will be filled by women.

No names have been mentioned yet for the posts of economy, treasury, and agriculture minister. Fernando Naranjo will be executive president of the Central Bank and Carlos Manuel Castillo M. will be ambassador to Washington.

SOVIET OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON SDI, NICARAGUA

PA112247 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0233 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] San Jose, 10 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Today in San Jose, a delegation from the USSR Foreign Ministry met Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge and President-elect Oscar Arias Sanchez.

The Soviet delegation is visiting several Latin American nations and is headed by Vladimir Kazimirov, chief of the First Latin American Countries Department, and Vadim Chekmazov, deputy chief of the Second Latin American Countries Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry. The delegation has the mission of explaining the proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, concerning a moratorium on nuclear tests and total elimination of that kind of weapon within 15 years. After visiting Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama, the delegation travelled to Mexico today.

Kazimirov, who was the first Soviet ambassador to Costa Rica when the two nations established diplomatic relations in 1971, said the proposal for the elimination of nuclear tests in the year 2000 is basically directed to the United States; however, it should be of interest to all mankind.

The Soviet diplomat criticized the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, known as "star wars" because he believes it entails "serious risks for mankind." During a press conference, he commented that if war is taken into space, any error could have very serious repercussions for mankind. He added that "mankind cannot become the hostage of computers."

Moreover, Kazimirov said the USSR "is resolutely" in favor of a "fair" political settlement of the Central American crisis, and insisted that Nicaragua is a country under attack from the United States, which "finances, organizes, and directs the counterrevolution."

Likewise, Kazimirov defended Soviet aid to Nicaragua and said it will be maintained as long as Nicaragua's right to undertake "an independent path, which allows its economic and cultural recovery, and as long as the achievement of social progress to which it is entitled" is violated.

EL SALVADOR

CARTER CREETED BY PROTESTS, CRITICISM

Embassy Protesters Teargased

PA111926 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 10 Feb 86 p 64

[Text] In an unnecessary act of repressive brutality, security guards at the home of U.S. Ambassador Edward Corr hurled tear gas cannisters at a group of women and youths staging a peaceful demonstration yestereay afternoon to protest the arrival of former U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

The group of demonstrators desperately ran, together with national policemen who were at the residence's gates in San Benito neighborhood, to flee the effects of the tear gas. A policemen and several ladies had to be helped into houses of that neighborhood because they had been slightly injured.

Disregarding recommendations by the State Department and his own personal advisers, who told him not to visit El Salvador because he is unpopular here, Carter arrived at Comalapa Airport amid strict security measures. Carter's bodyguards, members of the embassy's security force, and Salvadoran agents formed a tight circle around Carter, preventing anyone, even newsmen who had been waiting for him for a long time, from getting close to him.

It was said that Carter and those accompanying him were taken to Corr's residence aboard a helicopter. In the evening, after being dispersed by tear gas, the demonstrators again gathered 150 meters from the ambassador's house at the Hipodromo Boulevard circle. Almost 100 national policemen surrounded Corr's house. Meanwhile, the demonstrators honked their horns, banged empty pots, and blew whistles while standing around bonfires, where they burned pictures of Carter and Fidel Castro.

Policemen, although firm, were polite. They apologized to the demonstrators, telling them that they were obeying orders not to allow anyone to enter the street where the ambassador lives.

The only incidents that occurred last night were apparently caused by nervous U.S. Embassy guards. It was reported that before the demonstrators left, at approximately 2100, a GMC van tried to run over a group of demonstrators. It stopped all of a sudden and two white men carrying M-16 rifles got out and threatened women and children. According to eyewitnesses, the incident did not go beyond that, and there were no great consequences from it.

Diplomatic sources described Carter's visit to the country as an act of "political clumsiness" that puts the U.S. Embassy and the country's security forces in an embarrassing position by confronting them with the people who repudiate the former president.

Blamed by ARENA for Area Conflict

PA120102 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 10 Feb 86 pp 33, 37

["Open Letter" to former U.S. President Jimmy Carter from the Nationalist Republican Alliance; date of letter not given]

[Text] In regard to your visit to our country and the invitation of U.S. Ambassador Edward G. Corr to meet with you, our party, the Nationalist Republican Alliance [ARENA], has decided to decline the invitation and address this open letter to you instead. We believe that a man such as you, who has been a U.S. President, truly wants to defend the libertarian principles that are the basis of the great American revolution, and which have made your great nation possible. The defense of man and his rights is the main reason for our existence as a party.

Unfortunately for the free world, your policy in Central America between 1978 and 1980 generated changes, death, famine, and terror. Under the pretense of advocating noble and indisputable principles, such as the defense of human rights, the latter have been violated in the worst possible manner. You sponsored the arrival of the Sandino-Communists in Nicaragua. They have violated and trampled on the Nicaraguan people's human rights; and they are attacking our people with a dirty, traitorous, and cowardly guerrilla war.

Only the Salvadoran people's determined and democratic will, and the U.S. people's timely intervention by electing Ronald Reagan as your successor by an overwhelming majority, have made it impossible for the Marxists to obtain power. Had this not occurred, we would have shared Nicaragua's fate, the FMLN-FDR hordes would have attained power, and they would have enslaved the Salvadoran people.

Mr Carter, we Salvadorans have been suffering the effects of your policies and actions as U.S. President. To date your decisions have cost about 60,000 lives. Thousands have been displaced from their homes and working places. Some 800,000 Salvadorans are currently seeking a better future in your great country. In addition, we have suffered years of backwardness, poverty, and misery. Our economic infrastructure has been destroyed. Millions of dollars in taxes paid by your fellow Americans have had to be given by your nation to help us stave off communism. Here are the results of your nefarious economic policy so far:

1. In addition to the sad truth that nearly 20 percent of the population has left the country, the unemployment level has reached the dramatic figure of 45 percent.

2. The cost of living has doubled during the 1980-1985 period.

3. The agrarian reform, planned and implemented by your administration, has been a total failure.

The results of this failed agrarian reform are:

A. The sector included in the agrarian reform owes 3 billion colones to the state banks in credits in arrears, which are difficult to collect. A January 1984 report of the AID accounting department forecasts that agrarian debt, at a 7 percent interest rate, will reach $2 billion by the year 2000. In addition, the "beneficiaries" of the agrarian reform have sunk state cooperatives into poverty levels never before seen in our country.

C. Cotton acreage has been reduced by 75 percent.

D. The nation's number of cattle has been reduced by half.

E. Our domestic and foreign debt has reached skyhigh levels.

F. We have a chronic fiscal and commercial deficit.

Mr Carter, your worldwide policy has cost free men much. More outrages against human rights were committed during your administration than at any other time. Suffice it to mention Iran, the Middle East, worldwide terrorism, and the West's arms disadvantage when faced with Soviet expansionism.

We are sure that you would correct your stance if you only knew how much evil you have caused. For the good of mankind's genuine rights, we hope your visit will make you reconsider and change your stance toward our homeland.

GUATEMALA

CEREZO ON SUSPENSION OF DIT, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PA110400 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 6 Feb 86

[News conference by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo with unidentified reporters in Guatemala City on 5 February -- recorded broadcast in progress]

[Excerpt] [Cerezo] ...of the government which has been elected, we reached the conclusion that due to the number of crimes that were being committed -- we have statistics in this regard -- and due to the security problems that were being confronted, such as the appearance of bodies with signs of having been tortured or having undergone violence, the conclusion was reached, I repeat, that this body was not fulfilling its duties, its objectives, the purpose for which it was created, and for this reason it deserved to be suspended and to have it activities brought to an end.

As we announced from the very beginning, this government is trying to act in accordance with the law. What I have done at this point is not simply to detain its members without any kind of orders. Instead, as in any security body, they have been concentrated to receive information on what is to be done with the Department of Technical Investigations [DIT] and in order to orient them concerning the national government's security policy and to investigate those cases that deserve to be investigated.

Their relatives already know where they are. It has been learned that several writs of habeas corpus have been filed and those will, naturally, be given due course. That is the Supreme Court of Justice's prerogative and those individuals in favor of whom those writs of habeas corpus have been filed will be presented to the judges and the corresponding lawyers, as the national laws establish.

The agreement under which these activities are being suspended has already been signed by the remaining ministers and I will sign it in front of the press. I will now read it so you will learn its contents.

Government Agreement No 88-86.

The president of the Republic:

Considering that the National Police's DIT was created so the state could fulfill its obligation of protecting society by means of appropriate and trained personnel and by employing scientific procedures to prevent and investigate crimes, and considering that the DIT's duties include pursuit, capture, and turning over of criminals to the justice tribunals, in accordance with the legal framework and in order to guarantee the tranquillity and security of citizens;

Considering that the effective defense of human rights is a fundamental and unavoidable obligation that the state must fulfill by all means within its reach, especially defense of the rights to life, integrity, and the security of the individual, and considering that when the state's institutions charged with watching over the public security systematically fail to suitably carry out their function they become a permanent danger to human rights; and

Considering that the DIT of the National Police for many years has systematically failed to suitably fulfill the purposes for which it was created under the law, as in many cases it failed to carry out its investigative functions in a legal, appropriate, technical, and efficacious manner, it is fitting to definitively suspend its activities.

Therefore, using the powers conferred by clause (E) of Article 183 of the National Constitution, the president of the Republic agrees that:

1. The activities of the DIT of the National Police are suspended totally and definitely and it is established that the functions it was assigned -- in accordance with clauses A, B, C, and D of Article 44 of Decree No 3-32 issued by the presidency of the Republic, the organic law of the national police -- will now be assigned to the General Directorate of the National Police, which will be charged with directly executing them on a temporary basis, while the studies for an legal and material implementation of a criminal investigation police are completed. In accordance with the strictest adherence to the law, technology, and efficiency, and without any connection with the past, this criminal investigation police is expected to fulfill the function of preventing and investigating crimes in order to guarantee the citizens' security.

2. The government minister, through the General Directorate of the National Police, is charged with selecting, training, and supervising the personnel needed to execute and carry out the functions temporarily charged to that directorate.

3. The archives, registries, laboratories, office supplies, vehicles, endowments of all kinds, and all capital assets belonging to that technical department will be inventoried and turned over to the General Directorate of the National Police.

4. The Interpol section that formerly depended on the DIT of the National Police will continue carrying out its functions as a direct agency of the Government Ministry and will take steps to add that section's budget to that of this ministry's central office.

5. The state's Accounting Directorate and the Technical Budget Directorate, both agencies of the Finance Ministry, will immediately carry out budget operations connected with wages, assets, and expenses of all kinds of the DIT of the National Police -- whose activities are being totally suspended by this government agreement -- and will transfer them to the General Directorate of the National Police so they can temporarily become a part of its budget.

6. The Government Ministry, through the General Directorate of the National Police, is charged with the implementation and fulfillment of the present agreement and will dictate the complementary measures needed for better execution.

7. This agreement will go into effect on the day of its publication in the official newspaper.

To be published,

[Signed] Marco Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, President;

Juan Jose Rodil Peralta, Government Minister;

Rodolfo Paiz Andrade, Finance Minister

In addition, today I would like to thank the Defense Ministry for cooperating with the Government Ministry in carrying out this operation. Without its cooperation for the entire surprise operation, and without the cooperation of the BROE [Reaction Battalion for Special Operations], this activity could not have been carried off so neatly.

If you have any questions, I beg you to follow the norms previously established. Your turn.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] of what may have been yesterday when the DIT elements were concentrated? Do you have any statistics as to the decline in criminality? Also, several sectors have already expressed very positive views on the measures adopted. What is to be done now to the DIT elements?

[Cerezo] The Government Ministry will be charged with reporting on the procedures to be applied to the DIT people. We have said and insisted that we do not want the just to pay along with the sinners. We will try to enforce the law. Not all of them are criminals, nor are all of them involved in illegal problems. We will conduct an investigation. Those who have not participated in criminal activities will be given a second chance. Others will be transferred to orientation courses. And those professionals whose aptitude is fully confirmed can be transferred to the National Police so they can continue carrying out this kind of duty. All of them now have files, as many of them did not before, and in those cases where reason is found to conduct an investigation, we will take the appropriate steps under orders of the Attorney General's Office.

As for crime, we cannot do anything yet. We must wait a few days to see the effects of this, but we have begun taking some measures concerning the high crime rate. It is important that this be known.

For instance, from 14 January, when we took office, to 3 February 1986, a total of 370 vehicles were stolen. Under the government minister's orders and through new operations that we are carrying out, the police recovered 319 of them. This means that 90 percent of those vehicles were recovered. Nine adults and four minors were detained in connection with car thefts. They have been turned over to the tribunals.

There have been a number of violent deaths. We already have statistics for the period between 14 January and 3 February. A total of 175 people died violent deaths during that period. It is important to note that 99 of the 175 cases involved violent deaths in traffic accidents. In other words, most of the deaths involved traffic accidents. This means that in the future we will possible have to seek better traffic control.

A total of 42 people died from firearms injuries, 14 were killed with knives, and 4 were killed with blunt weapons. A total of nine bodies were found: of these, five were strangled; two died from burns. Of the bodies found, five belonged to individuals about whom it was not known how they arrived in Guatemala. It has been proven that they were foreigners. Three of them were Lebanese, I think, or rather, three were Hindus and two were Lebanese. Their embassies did not know that they were here in Guatemala. We suspect it may have had to do with drugs, but we have no evidence yet. Two people died from burns.

So, we have begun creating general statistics. As for the theft of vehicles, we have already begun having some success.

At a future news conference, the minister will explain the procedures that will be implemented to begin controlling the use of firearms by private individuals. We will announce this sufficiently in advance so that those who wish to act legally may do so. Later, we will begin to act very firmly to control the illegal possession of firearms. But this will be announced at a news conference where the minister will announce all the pertinent details.

[Question indistinct]

[Cerezo] There has obviously been none. [laughter] Let us see if it is due to that. I think the difference will be noticeable; we shall see in the immediate future.

[Reporter] Mr President, although the measure calling for suspension of DIT functions is quite wise and has been quite well accepted by the Guatemalan people, the press yesterday published a Government Ministry bulletin on speculation in some of the reports. The truth is that we could not find information except at the second police body and from people associated with the DIT. The government minister said the press would be the sole watchdog, or one of the watchdogs of the people, the one truthfully reporting to the people, yet yesterday it was denied both information and access to all of the detention centers. Why?

[Cerezo] This is a good question. I must explain that at times we must operate by surprise. You know that yesterday there were nine people who could not be located, right?

[Unidentified speaker] Twenty did not show up.

[Cerezo] Twenty did not show up because the information was filtered. In other words, 20 people are completely out of our control at this point, and 9 others showed up later. But you must excuse my using some cases. As I have explained to you, it is not a matter of concealing information but of doing things on behalf of the people, and sometimes we have to do... [changes thought] Had we held this news conference prior to making this decision, we would now have 20 detainees, or 20 concentrated elements -- excuse me, as the latter is the correct term -- and the rest would be walking about who knows where. We have gathered weapons, we are collecting information. And as for you, please, I beg you to understand our reasons for insisting at times on a certain level of discretion. The operation was carried out in the course of the day, and at that point the people were being concentrated. This is why the information was not given out until today. Besides, I told you in the morning that the information would be officially given to you this afternoon.

[Reporter] We would like to have more information about the Hindus and the Lebanese. Specifically, approximately when did they arrive in Guatemala, how did they die, are there suspects connected with these murders, and where were they found?

[Cerezo] As I have told you, at this point we are trying to establish where they came from and the reasons for their arrival here in Guatemala. This has not yet been established. A process to identify their origin is being conducted, using mechanisms with which the police are more familiar than the president of the Republic, as that is not my speciality.

[Reporter] Mr President, I wish to congratulate you for taking this stand. Now, considering that we live under a de jure regime, I must beg you to let me address my question to the government minister. Mr Government Minister, I would like you to tell me whether, among the decisions for good government under a de jure system, you have considered a reform, needed by the people, to change those decrees and agreements that permit the existence of so many private police bodies that are not really under government control?

[Rodil] Yes, thank you. The instructions my ministry has received from the president of the Republic call for conducting a complete analysis in order to reform all police areas. The reforms directly include that which concerns private security forces. To speak now about the overall reform of the security bodies would, I think, not be too productive, as we are still working on that and, fundamentally, under the president's instructions, on the most immediate plans to control as soon as possible the crimes that have become a scourge of the people.

[Reporter] Mr President, was a surprise action carried out against the DIT facilities because it was feared that DIT elements might resist? Also, it has always been charged that there are secret jails in the country. My question is, were any secret jails found during this police operation?

[Cerezo] No secret jail has been found at this point at the DIT facilities. This is a very important subject we will discuss later as a part of the activities the government will carry out in due time. We will discuss this subject in about 1 month. We are looking for the right procedures in order to make decisions in that regard. We have not yet found anything in this DIT facility. We have everything under control and, as is stated here, everything will be turned over to the National Police for investigation.

[Reporter] Mr President, changing the subject now, a dispatch from Havana was made public yesterday in which the premier of that country harshly criticized the Christian Democratic governments, especially that of El Salvador, and it was mentioned that talks might be held between the governments and subversive groups that operate in these countries. The question is this: Will talks be held with these groups?

[Cerezo] I have already said that I do not think there is any possibility of holding talks with Guatemala's guerrilla groups in less than 1 year. We have already indicated that we will try to work jointly with the various government institutions to create a de jure state. Once this de jure state exists, the law is fully respected, and political pluralism can be guaranteed, then we might open talks in order to invite those groups, which in the past have chosen the violent path, to participate politically, peacefully, and in accordance with the law.

[Reporter] (?Mr President), [words indistinct] DIT. One of them is: the first chief of the DIT was seen today walking by or going near the DIT facilities. It is not known whether the other two are among those imprisoned or whether they are at home. The other question is this: Usually, civilians are held for preventive detention in that detention center. What has happened to them?

[Cerezo] They have not resisted or created any problem for this operation.

They are at the DIT facilities preparing to turn over all the property, papers, and archives to the National Police. We have made them responsible for this operation.

[Reporter] Mr President,....

[Cerezo interrupts] You mean other individuals, alien [to the institution?]

[Question indistinct]

[Cerezo] At this point we have not found anyone detained preventively. In any event, they would have been turned over to the regular detention bodies.

[Reporter] Mr President, changing the subject a bit, you have said you have met with businessmen. As is well-known, many products have been intentionally removed from the market by some manufacturers and businessmen. What specific results were achieved during those talks with the businessmen?

[Cerezo] We are holding taks with various sectors. Next week we will announce the establishment of a commission that will be called the Commission for Reaching Agreements With Private Enterprise [Commission para la Concertacion con la Empresa Privada] in an effort to convince the private sector that it should help resolve the national crisis. At this point we have several problems. With regard to labor, we have realized that a process has begun under which workers are being dismissed, perhaps foreseeing the possibility that wage increases might be in order for all sectors.

The labor minister met with me today. She is making an appeal to businessmen so they will not act outside the national interest, so there will be no mass unemployment at this point caused by the private sector, as this would aggravate the economic situation of all sectors of the population. An appeal is being made to them and, naturally, the appropriate legal measures will be adopted so the labor benefits are enforced, and, in addition, to try to get those rehired who have been dismissed unjustly.

Talks are also underway concerning the price problem and the problem of staples. For this reason, a bill will be submitted -- and you will learn about it at a news conference to be held by the Finance Ministry, so I will not go into details -- so there is no justification for price increase on account of Rule No 3. A temporary suspension of this rule will probably be proposed this year so it will not be possible to justify the price increase of products already imported. An effort is being made, as Guatemalans say, to put the blame on the government for the price increases, but no one has been made at this point to pay taxes for the imported goods. Therefore, so there will be no justification, and so we can really have objective data with which to ask them to maintain a stand on behalf of the national interest, we are currently promoting at the National Congress a measure that will favor the people.

[Reporter] Members of the municipal workers association (?reported) yesterday that more than 300 of them had been dismissed.

[Cerezo] Really?

[Reporter] Yes. There is also a report from municipalities in the interior, whose mayors belong to the Christian Democratic Party. Have you appealed to these mayors to cease this practice?

[Cerezo] Look, I immediately got in touch with the party's secretary general.

He told me a telegram has been sent to mayors instructing them to act within the legal limitations, and dismiss only those found guilty of corruption or inefficiency. The truth is that three specific cases have caused the problem. In other cases, workers have been dismissed according to the law. These latter municipalities are Jutiapa, Nebaj, and, well, I forgot dismissedf the third municipality.

I must tell you that in each case in Guatemala we must act by taking into consideration the municipality's autonomy. Nevertheless, the party as such can ask the party mayors to follow the government's policy of going slow in reorganizing the administration in order to cause the smallest possible number of injustices. As you have seen, we have not dismissed workers en masse, but have dismissed some selectively. There have been many complaints, yet specific justifications have occurred in some cases. Some people had been receiving salaries for 4 years and never showed up for work. We have had to follow the procedure because all of us dislike paying salaries without service being rendered. We have asked the municipalities to halt the mass dismissals. As for Guatemala City municipality, we have gotten in touch with the mayor and he has told us he is willing to listen to the government's suggestions, but that this will be discussed directly with the workers union. I feel this is proper. We cannot go any further. At any rate, the Labor Ministry will intervene when it has to.

Now I will have to leave. After two more questions, I want to mention something to you. Next week we will probably break our own rules. We will offer two press conferences. One of them on the housing program which, as you know, we have begun to tackle. The other will serve to give you an outline of the economic stabilization plan we hope to begin by the end of March, after reaching an accord with the unions and private enterprise, and after making the proper decisions.

[Reporter] Returning to the DIT matter. You have heard that the plainclothes department will be reorganized. Now, although this reorganization will be done quickly, it will take some time. What government agancy will be in charge of the investigations that logically belong with the plainclothes police department in specific cases?

[Cerezo] As we have said before, these tasks will be turned over to the National Police, which always has some people for such activities. I will give you a small tip: Other state agencies have information on this... [changes thought]. This is why I said we thanked the Army for its cooperation, since it can provide us with some information in order for us to keep working on this while we carry out the proper reorganization.

Now, let me tell you this. The government minister will stay and discuss all these operational details a bit more. Nevertheless, I will point out to you some important things. The members of the National Police, including administrative, security, and regular members, only number 8,100 throughout the country. Of these, 2,000 are in charge of patrolling the streets. This requires a reorganization for a country with 8 million people. We have 28 patrol cars in service in the entire country. Some of the cars that operate in the country's interior are in pretty bad shape. We will have to work in earnest to give the people security and, for this reason, the study requires more time. Regarding the other details, the government minister will conclude the conference. I will let our friend here speak to conclude... [does not end sentence]. You can ask the minister for the rest. You can speak.

[Reporter] Mr President, greetings from [words indistinct]. Good afternoon. I would like to ask you about the general hospital in the country's west, inasmuch as a 6 million dollar protocol was signed last year. It has been said that this loan was lost.

As a citizen from Quetzaltenango and a journalist, I would like to know what has happened to the construction of this general hospital. Thanks.

[Cerezo] I must confess that I do not know. Frankly, I do not know. I promise, however, to take the necessary steps in conjunction with the health minister to have it built. He told me a hospital was being equipped in the west. I suppose that must be it. Nevertheless, I promise to send you the proper information. Frankly, I do not know at this time. Look, I have an appointment and I ask you to excuse me. The minister will now be with you. Thank you for your attention. We will discuss some other topics related to the government of the Republic at some other time. Good afternoon.

HONDURAS

ARMED FORCES COUNCIL MEETS TO CHOOSE NEW CHIEF

PA111554 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Members of the Superior Council of the Armed Forces will be meeting today, Tuesday, at 0700. The council is composed of approximately 40 officers from military units throughout the country.

It has been confirmed that it is possible that the persons to be presented as candidates for the post of commander of the Armed Forces for the period ending January 1987, when General Walter Lopez Reyes' term as commander should have expired, are: Navy Commander Colonel Humberto Regalado Hernandez, believed to be the strongest candidate; and Army Commander Colonel Guillermo Thuman Cordon, an officer who has the support of the intermediate-level officers and of the Superior Council members and who, for this reason, is wanted as Armed Forces commander next year when a new chief will be appointed for a 3-year period, as established by the military institute statutes.

If negotiations between congressmen and the military are successful, the third candidate will be Colonel Efrain Lisandro Gonzalez.

Some Superior Council members are upset over the alleged meddling of some political sectors in the appointment of the new Armed Forces commander.

It has been said that there will be surprises when the name of the new military commander is announced, possibly tomorrow, Wednesday, during the National Congress session.

NICARAGUA

CARTER FAVORS TALKS WITH 'CIVIC-MINDED' OPPOSITION

PA111914 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 10 Feb 86 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] Former U.S. President James Carter said yesterday before leaving for El Salvador that the Contadora Group is the only avenue to achieving peace in Nicaragua -- a negotiated peace without further bloodshed. Carter said the opinions of both the revolutionary government and the opposition must be explored and, therefore, negotiated with the civic-minded opposition and not with those who are struggling with the help of CIA financing. The former U.S. President left yesterday for El Salvador to continue his visits to various Latin American countries.

ORTEGA ADDRESSES POLITICAL PARTIES CONVENTION

PA111542 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0051 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Speech by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega at the opening session of the Conference of Latin American and Caribbean Political Parties at the Cesar Augusto Silva Conventions Center in Managua -- live]

[Text] We have listened to Companero Ruben Berrios' forceful words and to those of the (?representative) of Haiti.

We have opened this meeting of Latin American political parties and movements by listening to the message of the people who recently expelled Duvalier's dictatorship. We have also listened to the message of a people, the Puerto Rican people, who will also achieve their total independence.

This meeting of representatives of political parties and movements from Latin America and the Caribbean is of special importance because of the present situation in Latin America and the Caribbean. In Latin America and the Caribbean we are breathing winds of freedom and hope. But certain peoples are still oppressed, certain peoples remain subjected. We are advancing, it is true, but we are also faced with the pressures, the aggressions, and the blackmailing policies promoted by the U.S. Government.

Naturally, Latin America today is not the Latin America of the sixties. Back then it was possible to isolate Cuba. Back then, military dictatorships proliferated in Latin America -- the Somozas, the Duvaliers. Back then, the United States had subjected the Latin American and Caribbean governments to its interventionist policy, its policy of force, its policy of domination. That is why it was relatively easy for the U.S. rulers to isolate heroic Cuba and add the Latin American governments to the blockade. But the Latin American and Caribbean peoples never, ever joined that blockade, and Cuba received, from the start, the solidarity of the Latin American and Caribbean peoples.

These are other times. The situation has changed, and it has been the peoples' force, their will and determination to struggle, that has brought about a change in Latin America. The struggle of militants in the revolutionary, democratic, and progressive political forces; the struggle of unionists, workers, and peasants; the struggle of students; the struggle of women; the struggle of the armed revolutionary combatants -- all that combination of forces, all those wills combined, are what have gradually opened democratic spaces in Latin America.

In Nicaragua, we have also opened a democratic space with the Nicaraguan people's determination and will. Here we have opened a democratic space by treading a different path, the only one left by the Somozist dictatorship and the imperialists. The Nicaraguan people made use of the right to insurrection, the same right to which the Latin American peoples resorted in order to achieve their independence, to free themselves from the colonial yoke. The Americans also resorted to that right to free themselves from the colonial yoke. That right is there, always present as an option for those peoples who have no other path left but that of resorting to the right to insurrection.

The Nicaraguan people liberated themselves by treading along that path. Since then, we have been constructing a true and authentic democracy here in Nicaragua. It is not the democracy that the American leaders would like, but it is the democracy that the Nicaraguan people want:

A democracy that nourishes itself from the roots of our history; a democracy that nourishes itself from the combativeness of Latin America's history; a democracy that bases itself on the principle of nonalignment, political pluralism, and a mixed economy; a democracy that has its own seal; a pluralist democracy with a mixed economy, but one designed to benefit the large majorities, to serve the workers and the peasants, rather than to exploit them; a democracy designed to give land to the peasants; a democracy so the people can learn to read and write and can have health services and cultural development; a democracy where the people can have access to the communications media. That is the democracy we are building.

There are those who want to tell us Nicaraguans, who want to guide Nicaraguans regarding the type of democracy that should be established in our country. Some do it though friendly messages, trying to condition economic cooperation to the type of democracy established in Nicaragua. And they say: Unless there is a democracy with such and such characteristics in Nicaragua, we will not help Nicaragua. We have defended this democracy and will continue to do so, even if we fail to have the economic cooperation of these governments that do not agree with this democracy.

Then there are other well known ones, like the U.S. leaders who, repeating past mistakes, again want to impose their model of democracy on Nicaragua. To achieve that objective, they have declared war on Nicaragua. And one hears the U.S. Congress say that that is not the most suitable way, that other means of exerting pressure on Nicaragua must be sought. But there is a similarity in the imperialist behavior of these from the United States who want to decide the fate of the Sandinist people's revolution.

In recent years, the views of President Reagan's advisers have prevailed, that is, the ones who endorse the terrorist policy against Nicaragua, the ones who agree on the use of force against Nicaragua. These views have gradually become prevalent, and the entire U.S. Congress has been made an accomplice of this terrorist action against Nicaragua.

When the U.S. Congress approved $27 million for the mercenary forces in mid 1985, the significant thing was not the amount, but the political action through which Reagan managed to make the U.S. Congress an accomplice of his terrorist policy against Nicaragua. Then came the escalation, amd they delivered surface-to-air missiles to the mercenary forces. For the first time in the history of unconventional forces in America and the Caribbean, from Canada to Chile -- as there have been unconventional forces in Canada, even in the United States itself, and in all the Latin American countries -- unconventional forces have that type of weapon. In fact, the anti-aircraft weaponry, the surface-to-air missiles that they have given to the mercenary forces based in Honduran territory, are weapons that they have not given to the Honduran Army, yet they have already given them to this (?sub-) army the U.S. leaders have organized here in Central America.

Further, there have been other words and actions in the interventionist escalation against Nicaragua. Military aid is being requested from the Congress. This aid is no longer masked as humanitarian aid, and it is requested for what they really want it for: to give more weapons to the mercenary forces.

The United States, which seeks to portray itself as the champion of the struggle against international terrorism, practices international terrorism. It practices it, protects it, promotes it in various parts of the world, and has been promoting it every day here in Nicaragua, murdering the Nicaraguan people. The U.S. terrorist actions against the Nicaraguan people have already resulted in over 12,000 dead. President Reagan's paladins of freedom have been murdering children, murdering women, murdering peasants, destroying cooperatives, destroying health centers, and destroying schools. Here it is not terrorism.

The U.S. Government has been avoiding the International Court of Justice and avoiding international justice like a criminal. The U.S. Government has been trying to promote conditions under which it could even invade our country.

Nicaragua, meanwhile, has been defending itself, defending its revolution, defending the democracy we are building and defending peace, defending it with the weapons in the people's hands. Here it is the peasants, the workers, and the students who are waging this uneven battle and defending the country's sovereignty and self-determination. Nicaragua has been defending peace at the international organizations and making specific peace proposals. Nicaragua's initiatives on behalf of peace have been many and are well known.

The U.S. stance rejecting Nicaragua's proposals is also well known. Nicaragua's support for this Latin American effort that we know as the Contadora Group and the Lima Support Group is also well known. We have been endorsing that effort for 3 years, but the aggressive U.S. action has been one of constant rejection for this Latin American effort. While Contadora has concerned itself with promoting discussion and dialogue among Central Americans in order to find a response to regional problems, the United States has responded with agressive actions, with military maneuvers, with financing for the mercenary forces.

In January we learned about the Caraballeda document, which was immediately endorsed by the Central American rulers. And what was the U.S. reaction, that of the U.S. Government vis-a-vis the Caraballeda document? To promote an effort in Congress and among U.S. public opinion to obtain military financing for the mercenary forces. Those are the actions of the United States toward Latin America. To Latin America's peace message it responds with a message of death.

The eight representatives of the Latin American governments that comprise the Contadora Group and the Lima Support Group met today with Secretary Shultz. Latin America is gathered and represented there demanding from the United States an end to the financing for the mercenary forces, an end to the aggression against Nicaragua, and the opening of a dialogue with Nicaragua. But there is also the pressure, blackmail, and threats of the U.S. Government on those Latin American governments. Undoubtedly, the United States will try to turn this Latin American effort by the Contadora Group and the Lima Support Group into a complementary instrument of its policy of force against Nicaragua. And we Nicaraguans, we Latin Americans, must fight so the Contadora Group and the Lima Support Group can be authentic Latin American representatives who defend Latin American interests with dignity, who defend them firmly, who defend them with determination. [applause]

Once more Latin American unity, more necessary now than ever, is at stake. It is the Latin American unity summoned by the struggle promoted by Bolivar; the Latin American unity promoted around the struggle led by Omar Torrijos in defense of Panama's sovereignty; the Latin American unity also invoked by the rebellious Nicaraguan people against Somoza's dictatorship; the Latin American unity invoked by the Argentine people while defending their sovereignty in the Malvinas. It is the Latin American unity that the Sandinist people's revolution, attacked by the U.S. Government, continues to invoke; the Latin American unity invoked by the Latin American peoples victims of the economic crisis, victims of unjust international commercial relations, victims of the foreign debt. Bolstering Latin American unity at this point around and in defense of the Nicaraguan revolution is to bolster the capacity of struggle of the Latin American peoples; it is to further bolster the capacity for negotiations of the Latin American governments because, in the end, this problem is affecting us all.

This problem will not be resolved by giving in to the blackmail, by giving in to the pressures, by giving in to the threats of the U.S. leaders. That would merely provoke a worse crisis; that would merely erase democratic advancement from the Latin American political map. This struggle must be waged with determination and firmness vis-a-vis the United States.

We have two great realities: Latin America and the Caribbean, and the United States. Latin America and the Caribbean are demanding a new kind of relationship with the United States, while the United States remains bent on a neocolonial treatment of the Latin American and Caribbean peoples and governments. That is what is presently at stake: Latin America's future. In the end, that future will not be decided on the basis of whether or not some governments give in to U.S. pressures and blackmail. This future will not be decided on the basis of the possible frightened stance adopted by certain Latin American governments. That future will be decided by the Latin American peoples. [applause]

This very meeting is an example of Latin American determination and dignity because to come here to Managua for this meeting requires courage; to come here to Managua for this meeting means to fall out with Mr Reagan and provoke the discomfort and protests of the U.S. ambassadors in the Latin American and Caribbean countries. The U.S. ambassadors must already be sending protest notes to the governments of the countries represented here by political forces. Logically, the United States does not approve of this meeting. It wants to keep Nicarague isolated, first of all from Latin America, in order to isolate it later from the rest of the world so it can act with greater impunity against our country.

This meeting shows that there is dignity and determination in Latin America. Representation here is broad, numerous, and pluralist. Through you, millions of Latin Americans will speak here in the next few days, and the Nicaraguan people are grateful for that. The Nicaraguan people are grateful for the presence of all of you here in Nicaragua. We know that your peoples also feel proud that you are here, expressing solidarity and active militancy with the Nicaraguan people.

We are sure this meeting will bolster the Latin American peoples' decision to struggle; it will promote more actions in Latin America in defense of self-determination, independence, sovereignty, and peace. Surely, this meeting will also strengthen the Latin American governments' stances in favor of Latin American interests. This meeting will give more strength and courage to the Latin American governments so they can confront, without hesitation, the pressures exerted by the U.S. leaders.

This meeting also raises the morale of the Nicaraguan people, who are fighting the imperialist aggressors every day and shedding their blood. The Nicaraguan workers, peasants, and laborers are grateful for this meeting. Nicaraguan mothers, who are the ones who suffer the most on account of the U.S. leaders' terrorist policy, are also grateful for this meeting. This meeting gives the Nicaraguan people a firmer determination to struggle in order to confront, resist, and defeat even a Yankee intervention, should it occur. [applause] On behalf of the FSLN National Directorate and the Nicaraguan people, we say, thank you, companeros. [applause]

CARDINAL RETURNS, DENIES REBEL INVOLVEMENT

PA120111 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Upon returning to Managua last night, Cardinal Obando y Bravo said: "I am not involved with those who have risen up in arms."

Approximately 100 people clapped their hands for him at the Managua airport last night. He was received by Curia spokesman Monsignor Bismarck Carballo. The Nicaraguan archbishop visited the OAS and United Nations offices in Washington and New York. The cardinal returned to Managua aboard a regulat TACA [Central American Airline] flight on Sunday evening and was accosted by a group of journalists while heading for his private car.

The cardinal said: "I will say only that I am a pastor and not a politician, and I am not involved with those who have risen up in arms."

RIVERA LEAVES SAN ANDRES ISLANDS FOR COSTA RICA

PA111404 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1258 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] San Andres Islands, Colombia -- Miskito Indian leader Brooklyn Rivera reiterated yesterday in Colombia's Caribbean island his criticism of the Sandinist Government, labeling it totalitarian, repressive, and dictatorial. Rivera, together with 11 more persons, including 4 U.S. citizens and Indians from the Misurasta [Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinists Unity] community [as heard], which lives old Nicaracua's Atlantic coast and includes the Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas, left the San Andres Islands yesterday for San Jose, Costa Rica.

'SHOCKING' HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES BY ARMY REPORTED

PA081033 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Members of the Human Rights Commission of the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity, UNO, today reported shocking cases of human rights violations in Nicaragua. In a press conference held at a San Jose hotel, they said the commission will place special emphasis on compliance by the two parties in the Nicaraguan armed conflict with the basic humanitarian principles of the laws of war.

The UNO members added that to this end, the commission is processing information and reports received on alleged violations and abuses perpetrated by troops of the Sandinist regime as well as by troops of the Nicaraguan resistance.

The UNO Human Rights Commission is comprised of Dr. Roberto Ferrey, former official of the Justice Ministry and coordinator of the commission; Dr. Alberto Gamez Ortega, former deputy minister of justice, and Father Santiago Anifua, former professor at the Central American University, who was expelled by the Sandinist government.

In an answer to a question from the press, the members of the commission said the charges made by them have legal validity and international recognition, under the provisions of the Geneva Convention on this subject.

Father Santiago Anifua reported the unjustified closing by the Sandinist government of a seminary and radio station owned by the Catholic Church in Nicaragua. He also acknowledged the incompatibility of a totalitarian government, like the one existing at present in Nicaragua, with the Catholic Church.

However, the main part of the press conference of the UNO Human Rights Commission dealt with a series of reports on shocking cases of human rights violations by the Sandinist government and Army. Antonio Ruiz, spokesman for the UNO Human Rights Commission, presented the following reports.

[Begin Ruiz recording] The following are some of the reports that we have received and have with us. The first report by victims of the Sandinist Air Force [FAS] states that on 11 July 1985, Mrs Julia Herrera and her 4 children, all minors, from (Cano de la Cruz) area, Jinotega, Nicaragua, were wounded when the FAS indiscriminately bombed the area. Similarly, the civilian population of El Tamarindo, La Sirena, Las Canas, (Dadadilla), Llano Largo, and Mojon, all located in Esteli Department, Nicaragua, have lived in anguish since 30 July 1985, when FAS planes indiscriminately bombed these areas, causing irreparable harm to the civilians.

We also have reports that the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] has set fire to peasants' houses. On 1 July 1985 EPS patrols arrived at the homes of Victorino Flores Urbina and of Enzima Garcia, located in Cuicuina Grande in Zelaya Department, Nicaragua. The patrols forced Flores Urbina and Garcia to abandon their homes, stole all their property, and then set the two houses on fire.

Another case that also involves human rights violations by the EPS is the report that Homero Martinez and Juan Vargas Aguinaga, evangelist ministers of the Temple of Jordan located in the Yoro area, in Matagalpa, Nicaragua, were arrested on 8 June 1985 in the Yoro area by members of the EPS, who tortured them savagely. A generator and kitchen utensils were stolen from the church. Then the EPS soldiers went over to the peasants' houses and took away all their clothes. On that same date, Elodio Molina Escorcia, 17, from the Yoro area, was arrested and killed in front of his mother, Domitila Escorcia, and the aforementioned evangelist ministers.

Likewise, Angel Pineda Lagos, from Jalapa, Nueva Segovia, Nicaragua reports that on 10 December 1982 he was captured by EPS units, who tied him up with barbed wire and during the subsequent torture broke his teeth with rifle butts.

We also have the case of Francisco Antonio Polanco Arauz from Matagalpa, Nicaragua, who reported that on 15 January 1982 he was arrested by Sandinist government authorities, who tortured him because he refused to lend them a station wagon that he used for his work. He was threatened with death and was not given any food while in custody, and was accused of being a "contra" and a friend of the extinct National Guard.

Mercedes Vasquez Fernandez, from La Sorpresa, Jinotega, Nicaragua, also reported that up until 5 August 1981, the Sandinist authorities had illegally and arbitrarily imprisoned her three times, and that she was subjected to psychological torture, given no food, insulted, threatened with death, and beaten with clubs with sharp points. The perpetrator of these abuses was known only as "the doctor."

Similarly, Martin Hernandez Rivera, from Santa Maria of Jinotega, Nicaragua, reported that on 4 October 1985 he was arrested by members of the [name indistinct] Battalion, of the [number indistinct] Military Zone, and was later tortured and wounded.

Juan Antonio Sanchez Lopez from Managua, Nicaragua also reported that on 18 July 1981 he was captured by Sandinist authorities, who tortured him savagely. He was then transferred to Santa Rita Sugar Mill in Managua, where he was threatened with death and subjected to more torture. On one occasion he was taken at midnight to a cane field and threatened with death. The Sandinist Jose Angel Vivas, also known as "Lion's Face," and Felipe were responsible for these acts. [end recording]

This has been the report on human rights violations from the UNO Human Rights Commission.

MINISTER SEES MODERATE 1986-87 EXPORTS INCREASE

PA101401 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 7 Feb 86 p 5

[Text] According to Nicaraguan Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca, a moderate increase in Nicaraguan exports is expected in 1986-87.

The minister quickly reviewed the export situation involving the major traditional products, such as coffee, cotton, meat, bananas, sesame seeds, and tobacco.

During the coffee harvest, he asserted, 1 million quintals of gold coffee will be picked for export. The average sale price for the harvest will be $190 (no amount specified], and Nicaragua hopes to take advantage of better prices.

Incentives

Concerning incentives for producers, he said that although these have been defined, there will be flexibility with regard to the various qualities so producers can take advantage of the prices.

As for bananas, Martinez Cuenca said this is one of the most profitable products in the country. He explained that about 30 ships are taking this product every week without interruption to their new market in Western Europe, and that exports will be extended to the socialist community.

Following the U.S. embargo, he explained, bananas were sold immediately, even though it was not a financially profitable operation at the time because they were sold at prices that barely compensated the costs.

At present, bananas have a profit margin of $3.20 per case after deducting all the production and marketing costs. The plan calls for exporting some 5 million cases, which will be worth about $16 million, he said.

As for cotton, the plan for the 1985-86 period calls for exporting 327,000 bales -- 1,625,000 quintals -- at the approximate average price of $45 a quintal, equivalent to about $60 million. This represents less foreign exchange than during the previous period because prices are now lower, he explained. With the most recent measures announced for the meat sector, it is expected that more cattle will be slaughtered so more meat can be exported.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON THIRD PCC CONGRESS

Party Program Discussed

FL111850 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1420 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] The Communist Party's program is particularly important for every country which intends to build socialism; therefore, this document represented a main topic for analysis, discussion, and approval as a draft by the delegates to the third congress. The Communist Party of Cuba's [PCC] draft Program includes two fundamental aspects: First, everything related to the heroic struggle by the Cuban people for their national independence and socialism, and, second, the party's goals and tasks to fulfill the construction of socialism.

The first part of the draft states how the victorious revolution is not an isolated historical event but a consequence of the struggle waged by the Cuban people since the wars of independence against Spanish colonialism, the Yankee military occupation, the puppet republic, and the nation's real independence on 1 January 1959. It also contains paragraphs referring to an analysis of the historical context in which the revolution emerged victorious and its importance, outlined by Comrade Fidel when saying that in fact, our party was born following the 16 April definitions and the glorious Giron victory, based on all the revolutionaries' and working people's unity, because they are the rightful heirs of the party founded by Balino and Mella in 1925.

This part of the draft program continues with details of the revolution's history, from its victory to current times, and concludes with an analysis of the international scene during the current phase of the construction of socialism in Cuba.

The second part of the draft program defines the main goals of the revolution's current phase; it begins by stating that the party's main goal is the construction of communism in our country and that it will achieve this goal based on the Marxist-Leninist principle of the two phases in a communist society: socialism, or lower phase, and communism, or higher phase. It clearly states that Cuban society has successfully surpassed the transition period from capitalism to socialism and is fully engaged in the construction of socialism. Consequently, the party defines the culmination of this process as the main goal of the historical phase which is encompassed by this draft program.

The document adds that the culmination of socialism's construction is a historical and unavoidable duty for the Cuban people, for the sake of all the exploited and oppressed people on the planet. In addition to discussing other vital points, such as economic strategy, defense, science, and culture, the party document concludes by stating that the third congress asserts its certainty that our people will fully support the party's program, exert themselves to improve it, and turn it into a rallying cry for their work, struggle, and victory.

For your information, here is an important moment from the congress, when the resolution concerning the party's draft program was read, debated, and approved:

[Begin recording] [Carlos Aldana, Central Committee member] Comrade Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, comrade delegates, distinguished guests: The work commission appointed to analyze the draft Communist Party of Cuba program met in the City of Havana between 1730 and 2200 on 5 February 1986, year of the 30th anniversary of the Granma landing, at the Palace of Conventions, site of the third congress. One hundred forty-nine delegates participated in the commission's work; there was only one absence, and it was justified.

As an introduction, we report to this plenary meeting that the text of the draft program was initially prepared in November 1984, after the subcommission was named the previous month by the Politburo. Following a definition of the document's structure, working groups were created to draft the various chapters. In April 1985, the subcommission named a main draft group, which assumed the responsibility for following up the work already underway. In October 1985 the first draft project was subjected to a close analysis under the supervision of the documents commission; in December 1985 it was discussed by the draft program subcommission and, immediately afterward, by the commission in charge of preparing our congress -- which approved it after including various modifications.

The text approved by the central commission was then analyzed by the province delegations, and a copy of this has been given to the delegates. Last night the commission elected by the delegates to the Third PCC Congress examined three types of modifications: First, a group of 14 proposals from the provincial delegates selected from the recommendations presented for the consideration of the congress; second, 15 changes suggested by central drafting group which are the result of analysis that has been developing over the last few weeks; and third, 12 updates of figures and statistical data were introduced which are principally involved in the chapter "Work of the Revolution."

The corresponding minutes state that the commission agreed to include the modifications and updated information presented to the delegates and proposed the congress plenary session adopt the same -- thus approving the party's draft, which will be submitted for analysis and discussion by the Communists, young Communists, workers, and all the people. Thank you. [applause]

[First unidentified delegate] The party's draft program and economic and social guidelines for this 5-year period have some high goals. It will not be possible to achieve those goals without important scientific and technical efforts, which are a direct production force. Therefore, it is necessary for scientific workers to exert themselves to the utmost to fulfill these pledges. The steps taken as a [word indistinct] to scientific and technical activities should be carried out efficiently and complemented.

[Second unidentified delegate] The program correctly urges everyone to learn from Comrade Fidel's expositions, reasoning, and defense of this policy and Cuba's stand. In Camaguey we are already engaged in the application of views that bring us increasingly closer to an evaluation of our ideological work's quality, based on our social conduct and the results obtained from the enforcement of our development plans.

[Third unidentified delegate] We have achieved significant progress. We need to pay more attention to the links between creative workers and the reality about the construction of socialism in our country. In this concern, we have advocated direct contacts between artists and writers, production and service centers, and education institutes and military installations. This does not involve simply a 1-day visit or general tour, but seeking and finding the mechanisms which allow systematic contacts, real and effective links, which leave an impression, awaken interests, offer knowledge, and lead to the creation of new works of art and literature. These should be, as the draft party program aptly describes it, capable of expressing in their rich and multifaceted variety various aspects of Cuban life; these should be works that do not reject or ignore our reality but show it in a faithful, lively and dynamic way. [end recording]

Statutes Commission Report

FL112050 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1420 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] The PCC is the organized, Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the Cuban working class. These are the opening words of the resolution about the party's statutes; the resolution reflects the origins of our vanguard organization since the attack on the Moncada Barracks, which marked a new phase in Latin America's struggle for liberation. The document's introduction also states that the PCC represents the driving force of our society and state; rigorously abides by Leninist guidelines on democratic centralism; carries out its daily activities and strategies according to Marxist-Leninist theory and its program; and supports the socialist community, national liberation movements, and progressive forces in the world.

In addition to the introductory paragraph, the statutes have been divided into 11 chapters and 1 draft resolution. The first of 28 articles deals with everything concerning members and candidates, admission into the party's ranks, and promotions to the various levels of leadership, plus the rights and duties of all members and the sanctions approved for violations of regulations.

The subsequent chapters refer to organization principles, party activities, congresses and higher-level organizations, analysis and control commissions, and mid-level assemblies and organizations. The lower-level organizations' work is outlined in each of the articles comprising Chapter Six, which states that the nuclei are the basis of every organized structure within the party and are comprised in the members' and candidates' work centers.

The next chapters reflect the party's relations with the Union of Young Communists, a combative and leading organization; mass and social organizations; and the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Ministry of the Interior.

An independent paragraph is dedicated to the party's role in times of war. Everything regarding the political organization's finances is also handled independently.

The draft resolution states that the statutes approved in the first congress and modified in the second congress have so far represented a highly important instrument in guaranteeing the party's adequate organization and functions. Nevertheless, the development achieved during recent years has made it necessary to introduce modifications; this is intended to achieve greater flexibility in the drafting of its contents so that it may be better applied by the party's organizations and groups.

[Begin recording] [First unidentified delegate, broadcast in progress]... work commission appointed to analyze the draft modification to the PCC statutes and its corresponding resolution met in the City of Havana at 1700 on 4 February 1986, year of the 30th anniversary of the Granma landing, in room no 4 at the Palace of Conventions, with the participation of 150 delegates and 100 percent attendance. Once the presidency and documentation commission was appointed, the commission was informed about the view used to prepare the project and the process involving the discussion of this document, prior to its presentation at the congress.

The commission in charge of examining, analyzing, and debating the project reached the following conclusions: The PCC statutes, which were approved in the first congress, modified in the second one, and are still in effect today, represent an extraordinarily valuable document for our party's construction and development process, given that they include the Leninist principles and norms that have contributed to improving the party's organizations and leadership and overall discipline and helping our members and candidates adopt an increasingly appropriate attitude toward the (enforcement) of the policies and guidelines outlined by the revolution.

The observance of the party's statutes, the increased growth of its ranks, and the quality of its political work underscores the fact that certain aspects of these statutes are no longer in effect or do not reflect the new needs. The analysis carried out confirmed that the modications to the statutes are not aimed at changing the Leninist principles and norms which are established in them; instead the goal is -- as we previously pointed out -- to adapt them to the experiences acquired during recent years, according to the demands which arose due to the party's improvement and increasing work.

The draft modification analyzed by the commission includes the results of the consultations carried out with the party's mass organizations, municipal and provincial committees' executive bureaus, FAR [revolutionary armed forces] and [Ministry of the Interior] political organizations, and the Central Committee members. It is (?appropriate) to underscore the unanimous opinion that the consultation process was satisfactory, due to both the interest shown in the document's analysis and the number of proposals presented, many of which were of outstanding quality and thoroughness. The commission's analysis was characterized by the quality of all the statements, all of which were aimed at outlining and pinpointing the scope and implications of the proposed amendments. As a result of this analysis, the following agreements were adopted, and we submit them for all the delegates' approval:

1. Approve the draft modifications to the PCC statutes;

2. Approve the resolution concerning the modified statutes which accompanies the document;

3. Add to Article 16, Paragraph C a provision about the members' right to participate as delegates to the party's national conferences; and

4. Include in Articles 64 and 65, which define the minimum number necessary to comprise party committees in work centers and primary committees the provision that the number may change according to the exceptions established by low-level organizations' regulations in this concern. Thank you. [applause]

[Second unidentified speaker] I will first refer to the modification which states that the processes to evaluate, renew, and ratify leading positions within the party committees and work centers will be held every 2 or 3 years instead of every year. This will coincide with [words indistinct], because I think that this measure will greatly benefit the party, since it will allow the low-level organizations to plan their actions with a better knowledge of their work. [end recording]

GUINEA-BISSAU LEADER ADDRESSES PCC CONGRESS

FL111525 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1659 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Speech by Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of Guinea-Bissau and secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau [PAIGC], at the Third PCC Congress at the Palace of Conventions in Havana -- live; in Portuguese with simultaneous Spanish translation]

[Text] Dear Comrade Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz; comrades of the presidency; comrades. It is our political and moral duty to be present at this very important event in the history of Cuba -- this Third PCC Congress -- to bring to the Cuban people a brief demonstration of our fraternal and combatant solidarity.

Allow us, therefore, on behalf of the people of Guinea-Bissau, especially on behalf of the militants of our vanguard party, the PAIGC, to present our warmest greetings and wishes for the Third PCC Congress to become another victory in the new life you are building, and may your people's aspirations for peace, freedom, progress, and social justice become a reality.

We bring special greetings to your party's directorate and your exemplary leader, Commander Fidel Castro Ruz, [applause] for whom we wish a long life so that he may continue serving the revolution, not only in Marti's glorious homeland but at all the fronts where the people stand firm against injustice and exploitation.

The Cuban revolution has been an inexhaustible source of learning for the struggle for national liberation that our people undertook yesterday and for today's struggle for progress and welfare in the home of Amilcar Cabral. Of these teachings we wish to stress one that Amilcar Cabral considered of great importance and described in the following quote: In the mobilization, organization, and political education of the people; in keeping them constantly informed of the national and international problems that affect them; and in allowing them to participate in the search for the solutions to these problems the vanguard of the Cuban revolution quickly grasped the essential nature for the dynamic existence of a united and strong party. The Cuban revolution's vanguard not only knew how to interpret justly the objective conditions and specific demands of its people, but also to forge the strongest weapon of all for the defense, security, and continuity of the revolution. As we all know, revolutionary awareness of the popular masses is not and never has been spontaneous, anywhere in the world, end quote.

The climate that has surrounded us since our arrival in Cuba and the revolutionary fervor we feel in this hall shows us, in all its grandeur, the image of this essential factor for the triumph of the Cuban revolution.

In the past, under tragic and sorrowful conditions, our ancestors were brought to Cuba as slaves. But today, we have returned as free men to reinforce based on the historic blood and cultural ties that unite us, a friendship that is indestructible, because it is based on the revolutionary ideals of a common struggle. [applause]

Comrades of the president, comrade delegates: The agitated international political situation, derived from the constant worsening of imperialist contradictions, is becoming a matter of concern because of the negative effects it could have on the domestic situation of each of our countries. The worsening of local conflicts, the threats against peace and international security, and the dangers of a generalized conflict that, if unleashed, could mark the end of mankind, are problems that deserve our attention and the untiring search for just and acceptable solutions.

An end to the arms race, disarmament, and world peace have ceased to be ethical issues and have become central to mankind's survival, transcending the boundaries of morality, whatever its interpretation. Within this framework, it is with great pleasure that we see new hopes being born in the struggle for peace following the summit meeting held in Geneva between the leaders of CPSU and the U.S. Government. We are convinced that this meeting marked the beginning of a new phase of detente and could create a favorable climate for the total and definite elimination of the threat weighing down on humankind.

We are also especially pleased with the new proposals presented by the general secretary of the CPSU regarding disarmament and a moratorium on nuclear experiments. These proposals reveal the USSR's serious intentions in the search for feasible and definite solutions to the problem.

However, the proliferation of small conflicts and threats of the use of force, as well as the survival of systems of oppression and exploitation such as apartheid, which are characterized by the use of extreme violence to perpetuate the power of minorities or to prevent peoples from exercising their legitimate rights to independence and sovereignty, are also important factors that hinder peace and international detente.

Today we are living in a world of interdependence, and it is within this context that we must carry out the struggle for liberation. However, for us liberation also means that each people has the right to decide and choose the path they consider the best to achieve progress and social welfare. It is within this context that we strongly condemn any type of economic or other pressure that would represent an open violation of the right that a people has to freely choose their own system of development.

Your country's successes in achieving the construction of socialism are irrefutable proof of your people's and party's determination. Pressures may make achieving victory more difficulty, but they will never be able to stop it.

We view with concern the situation of foreign intervention in Central America, its interference in the economic and political options, and in the way of life that each country wishes to choose. We do not believe any one country has the right to hinder the advance toward progress and social justice of the peoples of that region. Therefore, within the framework of the policy of nonalignment respected by our state and party, we express our solidarity with the heroic people of Nicaragua who, together with their indisputable guide, the FSLN, continue to struggle for victory. We believe that negotiations can lead to the solution of the problems of the area and contribute to saving human lives and material resources which are so important for the construction of a country. However, these negotiations must be based on the recognition of Nicaragua's sovereignty and independence. In this sense, we support the peacemaking efforts of the Contadora Group. We also express our solidarity with the struggle of our Latin American peoples, especially the Salvadoran people. We are also pleased with the positive evolution that has taken place in several countries of the area following the end of dictatorships.

In the Middle East, the Palestinian issue remains the focus of attention, and its solution is essential for the achievement of peace and stability in the region. We support the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO. They are struggling to see their legitimate aspiration fulfilled: the creation of a free and independent homeland. The solution to this problem is indispensable for the overall solution of the problems that affect that area.

On our continent we continue to see a worsening of tensions in South Africa. The racist regime of Pretoria is the only one to blame for this situation. This regime, through increased repression, is attempting to extend the existence of the hateful apartheid regime. In the face of the growing organization in the struggle of the South African people, under the leadership of the ANC [African National Congress], and in the face of the fact that its administration is coming to destabilize the countries of the region, especially in Angola. Angola is constantly seeing its territory invaded and occupied by the racist regime.

In Namibia, in complete violation of the decisions adopted by international organizations and despite unanimous condemnation of the peoples, the African regime remains bent on maintaining its illegal occupation of the area.

Aware of the urgent need to resolve these problems, and essential step toward the construction of progress on a continent that has been tormented for centuries, we reiterate our support for the ANC and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] in their glorious struggle for the liberation of their peoples. The independence of Namibia will be an important step for our continent and a stabilizing factor in the area. However, the solution to this problem must not and should not be subject to conditions other that the mechanism established in UN Resolution No 435. For this reason, the solution of the Namibian problem cannot be conditioned to the withdrawal of Cuban troops in Angola. These Cuban troops are in Angola fulfilling an internationalist duty and in response to the explicit wishes of two sovereign states.

A just solution to the problems of South Africa calls for the total participation of the black majority in the exercise of power in Namibia and South Africa and the establishment of a democratic regime. Africa must be freed of foreign domination. Big steps have already been taken along this path, and colonialism has already lost many of its positions; however, it has not been totally destroyed. Imperialism is also seeking to recover this power through neocolonialism and areas of influence. However, no force will be able to stop the advance of history and the total liberation of Africa. This is why we are sure that the brave Saharawi people who, under the leadership of the Polisario Front, picked up weapons to free themselves of the foreign yoke, will find the just solution to end the foreign occupation of part of their land.

We also recall the seriousness of the situation experienced by the (Maobere) people in East Timor. They are victims of a genocidal attempt to keep them from exercising their legal right to independence and freedom. We reaffirm our total support for the struggle of the (Maobere) people, under the leadership of their vanguard, the Fretilin [Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor], in their search for a just and negotiated solution that will end the genocidal escalation this people are enduring.

Comrades of the presidency; comrade guests; the mechanisms of imperialist economic domination use every possible means to perpetuate the unrestrained exploitation of developing countries. The international monetary system is a source of disparity and injustice worsened by the prevailing imbalance in trade exchange. Within this framework, one of the most serious problems that our developing countries face is the huge foreign debt and its interest. This strongly burdens our economies. We highly appreciate the prompt analysis of the problem made by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz.

In this sense, the OAU drafted a line of action for the African countries, taking the current situations of our countries into consideration. The OAU calls for a new international economic order; this is not only necessary but urgent. As far as we are concerned, this new order is as important for world peace as disarmament.

Comrades of the presidency, comrade delegates: Comrade Fidel Castro and Amilcar Cabral were the great forgers of the excellent and strong traditional relations of friendship and camaraderie that exist between the PAIGC and the PCC. We, as faithful followers of our immortal leader, do all that we can to expand and consolidate these relations. I come here as secretary general of the PAIGC, as a freedom fighter, and as your brother and comrade in the trenches of this common anti-imperialist struggle, to bring to you these words that express the ties of solidarity and deep friendship between our two peoples and parties. My presence here among you, and seeing so much revolutionary enthusiasm and fervor in this hall and in this country, also represents the rebirth of my energies to continue our struggle.

We will leave El Che's and Fidel's glorious homeland more firm and decisive, aware that among you we have strong friends on whom we have relied and will be able to rely in our difficult moments, just as we did yesterday. [applause]

Just like yesterday, during the difficult days of our struggle for national liberation, Cuban internationalist comrades shed their blood and sacrificed by suffering and dying under the same conditions and experiencing the same tortures we did. However, they never publicized this. Today at this congress we thank those who died and those who helped us rebuild the homeland of Amilcar Cabral. We pay tribute to Eligio, Cadete, Chopa, Casimiro, Abade, Ciquera Medico, and Arguelies, who also fought in Guinea-Bissau, and many other comrades who are here today, who are officers today. Before me I see Comrade Tomasevich [applause] and many other comrades like Peralta, who was taken prisoner and tortured in PIDE [International Police for Defense of the States] jails in Lisbon. Many were wounded: Burgos, Quindelan, and others.

These are things that the people of Guinea-Bissau and our combatants will never be able to forget. This explains our solidarity and cooperation of the past 20 years. Some of the young people who were born during those days and who were not aware of our situation and cooperation will learn of this today. The blood of the Cuban people was shed in the free homeland of Amilcar Cabral. It was also the foundation of our victory. For this reason, the success of your work is also a foundation of our victory in the struggle we are waging in our country.

The slogan of the Cuban revolution continues to vibrate deeply within us, and today more than ever we feel it. Fatherland or death, we will win! [preceding phrase in spanish] Onward Comrades. [applause]

GORBACHEV, OTHERS CONGRATULATE FIDEL CASTRO

Gorbachev Message

FL082030 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, has sent a message congratulating Fidel Castro Ruz on his reelection as first secretary of the PCC Central Committee.

Gorbachev highly praised the work of the third congress and the agreements which open new perspectives for the Cuban people. The CPSU secretary said Cubans can be assured of the unfailing solidarity of the Soviet Union with the island of freedom and of the strengthening of Soviet-Cuban friendship based on Marxist-Leninist principles and socialist internationalism.

Hungary's Kadar

LD111116 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 10 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, has cabled his greeting to Fidel Castro on the occasion of his reelection as first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

Mongolia's Batmonh

OW101400 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1548 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Feb (MONTSAME) -- Below is the text of Comrade J. Batmonh's message of greetings sent to Fidel Castro Ruz:

To the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, Havana; Dear Comrade Fidel Castro:

On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, all Mongolian people, and on my own behalf, I warmly and sincerely congratulate you on your reelection to the high and responsible post of first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC].

The Communists and the working people of our country very attentively followed the proceedings of the Third PCC Congress of the Cuban Communist Party, which was an important event in the life of the Cuban people and which has made a great contribution to the consolidation of the positions of world socialism and international communist, workers, and national liberation movements.

We firmly believe that the fraternal friendship and cooperation of our parties and peoples, based on the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will continue to develop and strengthen in the interests of unity and solidarity of the countries of the socialist community.

From the bottom of my heart, I wish you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, good health and new successes in your untiring activity for the benefit of fraternal Cuban people, in the struggle for peace and international security.

J. Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the MPRP

Ulaanbaatar City, 8 Feb 1986.

DPRK, PRK, Others

FL110226 Havana Radio Rebelde in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Jose Ramon Fernandez, alternate member of our party's Politburo, took leave this afternoon of Pak Song-chol, vice president of the DPRK and member of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee Politburo.

Nguon Nhel, candidate Politburo member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and first secretary of the Phnom Penh Party Committee, also departed from our country after attending the third party congress. Dr Julio Tejas, Central Committee member, saw him off.

Mrs (Barbatos Sisnam), member of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India-Marxist, was seen off by Pedro Ross, Central Committee member.

(Thomas Peroraya), representative abroad of the Communist Party of Indonesia, was seen off by Felix Perez, official of our Central Committee.

Ethiopian, Congolese Depart

FL111612 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Shimelis Mazengia, member of the Political Bureau of the Secretariat and chief of the Ideological Department of the Ethiopian Workers' Party, has returned to his country after participating as a guest at the Third PCC Congress. Politburo member Jorge Risquet saw off Mazengia and Bernard Combo-Matsiona, Congolese Labor Party Politburo member and labor and social security minister.

European, Mideast Delegates

FL112032 Havana Radio Periodico Del Aire in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Delegates who have departed after participating in the Third PCC Congress are (Julius Verganin), member of the Belgian Communist Party Politburo, and (George Fornial), official of the French Communist Party international section.

[Chasi Eli Mansor), member of the Central Committee of the Lebanese National Union Front and head of its foreign affairs with socialist countries, left last night after participating as a guest in the party congress. Others who returned to their countries were ('Abd Al-Asid Ahmad), member of the Communist Party of Jordan Politburo, and (Ali Muhammad) member of the National Liberation Front of Bahrain Politburo.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA NOTES CUBAN ASSISTANCE

FL082018 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1925 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Upon his return to Managua from Havana, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega stressed Commander in Chief Fidel Castro's statements that Cuban assistance to Nicaragua would increase if the United States increases assistance to the counterrevolutionaries.

In a brief statement to the press, the Nicaraguan leader said all the delegates who spoke at the Third PCC Congress expressed their support for the Sandinist government and people. Ortega also stressed Castro's statements in favor of a negotiated and peaceful solution to the Central American conflict.

Ortega conveyed a greeting of solidarity from the Cuban people to all Nicaraguans and stressed the Salvadorans' decision to assist the Sandinist people if the United States makes a direct act of aggression against Nicaragua.

ARMANDO HART TO ATTEND MEETING IN NICARAGUA

FL102031 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] A Cuban delegation headed by Politburo member Armando Hart Davalos travelled to Nicaragua to participate in the Latin American and Caribbean political parties' conference for peace and against intervention. Moments before departing, the culture minister discussed Cuba's position at that multi-party meeting.

[Begin recording] We will say there what Cuba has repeatedly expressed through Comrade Fidel on the subject. First, we have to wage this battle together; this battle cannot be waged if we are not all united. Second, we have to maintain firm positions and principles in order to guarantee the foundations of nonintervention. If we are not firm and do not sustain our principles, then U.S. arrogance will be greater. In general, we will reiterate the position Cuba has been maintaining regarding issues such as Contadora and negotiated solutions based on the acceptance of each of our countries' independence and sovereignty. [end recording]

Ortega Comments

FL111830 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1514 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Upon inaugurating the Latin American and Caribbean political parties conference, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has accused the United States of pressuring and threatening the Contadora and Support Groups to end their support for Nicaragua.

Ortega praised Contadora's efforts to end U.S. aggression and initiate dialogue with Nicaragua. The Contadora Group consists of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama. Argentina, Peru, Brazil, and Uruguay compose the Support Group.

The highest Nicaraguan leader said the White House is trying to impose its policy of force against that peacemaking group. Ortega stressed that Latin America is obliged to struggle with dignity, decision, and firmness against the U.S. policy of force.

Ortega said that once again Latin American unity is necessary, unity of the people who are victims of the economic crisis and unjust relations. Ortega called on the peoples of the world to strengthen unity around the defense of the Sandinist revolution, to defend Latin America's capability to struggle.

The highest Nicaraguan leader said Latin America's problem will not be resolved by surrendering to U.S. blackmail and threats, which would create more crises and erase democratic advances from the political scene.

Ortega asked the conference particpants to express the people's decision to struggle for defense of regional independence, peace, and sovereignty.

VOA BROADCASTS IN CREOLE TO HAITI NOTED

FL081430 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] The official radio station of the United States Government, Voice of America [VOA], began surprise broadcasts to Haiti last night in Creole and English. The equipment being used is located in the south Florida keys. According to well-informed sources in Washington, the VOA radio broadcasts to Haiti were ordered by the White House as part of a contingency plan directed by the CIA and the Pentagon.

ANPP VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN POLAND 11 FEBRUARY

FL112230 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2158 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Severo Aguirre, vice president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, ANPP, arrived in Poland today to participate in a consultative meeting of socialist countries, which will be held 12-13 February.

The Cuban leader heads the delegation that will attend the Interparliamentary Union Conference in Mexico in April.

DELEGATION TO TANZANIA TO AID SUGAR PRODUCTION

FL081726 Bridgetown CANA in English 1317 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam, Feb 8, CANA-REUTER -- An eight-man Cuban delegation led by Deputy Minister for Sugar Gilberto Illerena has arrived in Tanzania to help to boost the country's sugar production. The team will tour sugar plantations and factories in Moshi, Kilombero, Mtibwa, Mahonda, and Zanzibar, the state-owned DAILY NEWS reported today.

They will report to the Tanzanian and Cuban governments.

Tanzania produces 134,000 tonnes of sugar a year.

The agreement to seek Cuban expertise to help to raise production was reached during former President Julius Nyerere's tour of Cuba last year.

IRTO TECHNICAL COMMISSION MEETS IN HAVANA

FL111620 Havana Radio in Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] In Havana, Central Committee member Ismael Gonzalez has underscored the support and aid the International Radio and Television Organization [IRTO] socialist member countries have given Cuba to counteract Yankee imperialism's diversionist maneuvers. Gonzalez, who is also president of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television, welcomed delegates from the GDR, Bulgaria, CSSR, Hungary, Poland, and the Soviet Union attending the 11th meeting of the IRTO Technical Commission.

Advances in Radio Services

FL111825 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Cuban radio and television investments during the current 5-year period will be double all those made in the country since the triumph of the revolution, Ismael Gonzalez Gonzalez, Central Committee member and president of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television [ICRT], has reported at the opening of the 11th meeting of the International Radio and Television Organization Technical Commission Bureau.

The ICRT president said national broadcasting's aim is to eliminate over these next 5 years the so-called silence zones, small isolated areas in the country where Cuban stations cannot be clearly heard.

He also noted that 2 national channels and 7 provincial television channels operate in Cuba, as well as 53 radio stations, 7 of which cover the entire country.

GRENADA

GOVERNMENT ISSUES PROGRAM FOR REAGAN VISIT

FL111928 Bridgetown CANA in English 1908 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] St Georges, Feb 11, CANA -- The Grenada Government issued details of the programme for the four-hour visit by President Reagan on February 20 today, describing a public rally at which he will speak as the highlight of the first ever visit by an American leader. Reagan's visit comes more than two years after American troops stormed the island to topple a leftist junta that had seized power in a bloody coup.

The rally will also be attended by Caribbean leaders who are coming to Grenada to discuss economic and security issues with the U.S. President. There will be two cultural presentations, the release said, to give Reagan a taste of local culture.

The President will be greeted by a 21-gun salute on his arrival at the Point Salinas airport which Washington had described as a Cuban and Soviet military base during its construction under Grenada's leftwing People's Revolutionary Government (PRG).

The airport was completed largely with American funds after Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon expelled Cuban construction workers in the aftermath of the October 1983 invasion.

The statement said that on the arrival of the President at the airport, the head of Grenada's foreign service Florence Rapier and U.S. Charge D'Affairs to the island Roy Haverkamp would board the presidential aircraft to welcome Reagan. After descending the aircraft, the President will be greeted by the Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon and Lady Scoon and the Prime Minister Herbert Blaize and Mrs Blaize. Blaize will then introduce Reagan to members of his Cabinet, opposition leader Marcel Peters, Chief Justice Denis Byron, and the president of the Grenada Conference of Churches.

The President will unveil a plaque at the airport and immediately afterward leave with Sir Paul for the Grand Anse campus of the American medical school on the island to lay a wreath at a monument erected for 19 American soldiers killed during the invasion. After the wreath laying, the governor general and the President will proceed to Government House. There, Reagan will have separate talks with the governor general and Prime Minister Blaize before holding discussions with the Caribbean heads of government.

Following the discussions, the President, the governor-general, Prime Minister Blaize and other dignitaries will journey to Queens Park for the big occasion, the release concluded.

HAITI

HUGE CROWDS CHEER REBEL LEADER JEAN TATOUN

FL112122 Bridgetown CANA in English 1949 GMT 11 Feb 86

[By John Cotter]

[Excerpts] Gonaives, Feb 11, CANA-REUTER -- Tens of thousands of Haitians today converged on this historic market city to cheer and try to touch a secret hero of the rebellion that toppled three decades of dictatorial rule by the Duvalier family.

The man they came in open trucks, brightly coloured taxis, and even on donkeys to honour was 24-year-old Jean Tatoun, who can neither read nor write.

They call him the magician because he has been hunted for months by the Tontons Macoutes and when they knocked on his door he would vanish, said local businessman Stephen Moies.

The revolt against the Duvalier government began in this city, where Haiti declared its independence from France in 1804, 18 months ago when three students were shot dead while staging a peaceful protest.

Tatoun and six friends then started an underground war against the Tontons Macoutes, attacking them. Soon Tatoun became one of the most hunted men in Haiti and with last week's overthrow of Duvalier, one of its heroes. They say he used a poison power against the Tontons, said Moies.

Tatoun told REUTERS he was not happy with some members of the new civilian-military government, who he said had collaborated with the Duvalier family. We want quick elections, we want freedom, said Tatoun.

Sources close to the government said last night: Elections will be held. But the question is not one of having them quickly, but of having them properly. I think it could be three years before the ground is prepared.

LOOTING RESUMES, LIST OF DEMANDS CIRCULATES

FL112302 Bridgetown CANA in English 2244 GMT 11 Feb 86

[By Phil Davison]

[Text] Port-au-Prince, Haiti, Feb 11, CANA-REUTER -- Angry Haitians today looted the home of a wealthy businessman suspected of belonging to the Tontons Macoutes secret police of deposed President Jean-Claude Duvalier amid strong signs that the impoverished island nation's problems were far from solved.

Hundreds of people pillaged the home in the Portaille Leogane district before troops arrived and fired in the air to disperse the attackers. The man in question was not believed to have been in the house.

The homes of dozens of wealthy people have been looted in the past three days but all were believed to have links with Duvalier or the hated Tontons Macoutes.

Today's looting incident and gunfire was the first violence since Sunday but came as many Haitians began speaking out openly against the new military-led government which took over from Duvalier, who left the country on Friday.

An unsigned document was circulated throughout the capital listing 25 demands it said were from the Haitian people.

They included the extradition of Duvalier, the removal of two of the six members of the military-civilian junta, the formation of an entirely new cabinet representing the nation, the trial of Duvalier's Tontons Macoutes members, and the arrest of anyone who diverted public funds during the 28 years of Duvalier dynasty.

The document, headed Petition (? National) Government Council -- the People's Demands, also called for a return to the pre-Duvalier constitution, free elections at all levels, the elimination of torture, and the establishment of free trade unions and political parties.

Diplomats here said they did not know who was behind the document but that it appeared to reflect widespread sentiment here as Haitians took time to ponder what had really happened last week.

The initial feeling when Duvalier left was one of euphoria by many Haitians new talk of the revolution having been cut short by a military coup.

Tens of thousands of Haitians today converged on the historic market city of Gonaives to cheer and try to touch a secret hero of the rebellion that toppled Duvalier.

MORE MEMBERS OF DUVALIER FAMILY FLY TO PARIS

FL111431 Bridgetown CANA in English 1412 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Geneva, Feb 11 CANA -REUTER -- Several members of the family of self-exiled former Haitian President Jean-Claude Duvalier left this morning for Paris from the French section of Geneva's Cointrin Airport, official sources said.

Seven members of the Duvalier family, including two of his brothers-in-law and a sister flew our on a Swissair plane, one source said.

Other soures mentioned only several members of the family, including two infants and a man and woman.

The Duvalier family, which ruled the Caribbean island nation for 28 years, owns two homes near Paris.

Duvalier, 34, fled on Friday after several weeks of violence. A U.S. Air Force plane carried the self-styled president for life, his wife Michele and a 22-person entourage to Grenoble in eastern France.

Duvalier has been staying the luxury Labbaye Hotel in the French Alpine resort village of Talloires while French and U.S. officials sought to find a permanent exile for them.

Numerous countries, including Switzerland, Greece, Morocco and Gabon have refused to admit Duvalier and his entourage.

Those who left today were able to reach the airport without entering Swiss territory. A short road connects the French section of Cointrin Airport to France.

JAMAICA

GOVERNMENT AIDED DUVALIER DEPARTURE DECISION

FL071600 Bridgetown CANA in English 1545 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Kingston, Feb 7, CANA -- Jamaica said today it had helped Haitian dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier make up his mind to surrender office in the interest of avoiding potential bloodshed.

The state-run JAMPRESS news agency issued a statement to this effect, hours after the news broke that Duvalier, faced with weeks of widespread anti-government violence at home, had fled the country with his family on a U.S. Air Force plane, initially for France.

JAMPRESS said Prime Minister Edward Seaga, concerned about the possibility of Haitian strife which could project a picture of Caribbean instability and adversely affect tourism and investment prospects, had dispatched a special emissary to Port-au-Prince last weekend.

The envoy, Minister of Social Security Dr Neville Gallimore, met with President Duvalier for three hours last Sunday and discussed the options facing the regime with a view to encouraging the president to demit office in the interest of his people and for the good of the Caribbean in general, JAMPRESS said.

It went on: A second meeting of one hour took place on Monday with President Duvalier and his wife, Michele, and a specific decision was requested from the president.

On Tuesday at midday, Dr Gallimore informed Seaga that President Duvalier had decided to demit office by tomorrow to avoid strife and blood-shed in Haiti. Dr Gallimore returned from Haiti to brief Seaga and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Hugh Shearer.

Jamaica is one of the countries geographically nearest to Haiti, the statement said, and the possibility of strife and bloodshed in that country could have serious consequences for us. Such a situation in Haiti would inevitably project a picture of instability in the region with serious implications for tourism and investment prospects.

In addition, there was already a history of Haitian refugee movement to Jamaica which undoubtedly would have become more acute with further deterioration of the situation there, JAMPRESS said.

Investigations revealed that a large cross-section of the Haitian community, including the churches and other influential sectors, was disenchanted with the regime and that a serious escalation of disruption and violent conflict was imminent, the agency added, and these considerations were among the main factors that led the government of Jamaica to take an urgent initiative.

JAMPRESS said Jamaica hoped the new leadership will quickly settle down to effect meaningful reforms, based on respect for the civil rights of the people of Haiti, which will offer the prospect of greater participation within a democratic process and improvement in the social and economic circumstances of the country.

Duvalier, on his departure before dawn today, turned over power to a military-civilian commission, sparking wild celebrations in the streets of the capital city.

A cheering crowd of thousands gathered at the presidential palace as word spread of Duvalier's departure. The crowds danced, sang and screamed with joy. They lifted passing soldiers into the air, mobbed jeep-loads of troops to try to pat them on the back, and shouted "Vive l'Armee" (Long live the Army), leaving no doubt that they believed the Army had persuaded Duvalier to leave.

U.S. Denies Involvement

FL072000 Bridgetown CANA in English 1934 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Kingston, Feb 7 CANA -- U.S. officials here said today Jamaica had acted on its own and not at Washington's behest when it helped to persuade Haitian dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier to give up the government and go into exile.

The Jamaica Government announced its role only hours after it was revealed that Duvalier and his family had left Haiti at dawn aboard a U.S. military plane for France.

From all I can see it was a Jamaican initiative, U.S. Embassy spokesman Donald Beesom told CANA, after opposition suggestions here to the contrary.

The Marxist Workers Party of Jamaica (WPJ), which welcomed Duvalier's departure, culminating over two months of protest against the 28-year family dynasty, made a specific connection in a statement today.

It claimed that Jamaica might have acted as a go-between following the premature announcement a week ago by White House spokesman Larry Speakes that the Duvalier regime, started by his Father Francois Duvalier in 1957, had fallen.

Diplomatic sources here contended that no matter where the idea originated Jamaica could have discussed the issue with the Americans.

OPPOSITION PROTESTS SEAGA'S ECONOMIC POLICIES

FL111940 Bridgetown CANA in English 1911 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Kingston, Feb 11, CANA -- Placard bearing supporters of the opposition People's National Party (PNP) demonstrated in Kingston, the capital, and two other Jamaican towns today aginst the tax policies of the Edward Seaga government.

In Kingston, fewer than a hundred people stood outside the tax collectors office, but party officials said the turn out was greater in Montego Bay in the north west and mid-island town of Mandeville.

The planned demonstrations were not previously announced.

PNP General Secretary Paul Robertson said the demonstrations were to remind the public of Seaga's pre-government statements that Jamaicans were over-taxed and his 1980 manifesto promise not to impose heavy taxes to improve government revenues for the budget.

Seaga has had to impose heavy taxes as part of agreements with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for fiscal tightening.

The latest was a set of measures announced in January to raise J73 million dollars in the last quarter of the current fiscal year and a further J218 million in fiscal 1986-87 starting April.

New measures to raise another J277 million dollars are to come when the prime minister announces his budget.